



**THE LIBRARY**  
**BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY**  
**PROVO, UTAH**

J. K. Whitney  
Mrs. Griggs  
S.D.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Brigham Young University



978.3  
R56hi

**The Educator Series**

**A History  
of  
South Dakota.**

**From Earliest Times.**

---

**Compiled by  
Doane Robinson.**

---

MITCHELL, S. D.,  
THE EDUCATOR SCHOOL SUPPLY CO.,  
PUBLISHERS.  
1900.

COPYRIGHTED  
1900

**THE LIBRARY**  
**BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY,**  
**PROVO, UTAH**

### **Prefatory Note.**

In the following compilation the author has, so far as the earlier history is concerned, been compelled to rely upon the statements of previous writers, having no convenient method of verifying, from original sources, their statements. In the main however the writers relied upon are reputable historians and their authority is accepted with confidence. The aim of the compiler has been to tersely state every important fact of our state history in a manner to make it easily remembered by the younger readers for whom it is intended.

## CONTENTS.

- Chapter I. Geological history.
- Chapter II. Archeological history.
- Chapter III. The Indians.
- Chapter IV. Early White Exploration.
- Chapter V. Political History.
- Chapter VI. Lewis and Clark Expedition.
- Chapter VII. The Fur Trade.
- Chapter VIII. First Military Invasion.
- Chapter IX. Visits of Catlin, Maximillian, Nicollet and Fremont.
- Chapter X. Decline of the Fur trade—Geological Explorations—Father DeSmet—First Agricultural settlement.
- Chapter XI. Settlement at Sioux Falls.
- Chapter XII. Settlement of the Missouri Valley.
- Chapter XIII. Provisional Government at Sioux Falls.
- Chapter XIV. The Territory erected.
- Chapter XV. The Indian War.
- Chapter XVI. Steamboat Traffic—The New York Colony—Forts Dakota and James established.
- Chapter XVII. The First Railroads.
- Chapter XVIII. The Discovery of Gold.
- Chapter XIX. The Great Dakota Boom.
- Chapter XX. Division and Statehood.
- Chapter XXI. The Messiah War.
- Chapter XXII. The Taylor Defalcation.
- Chapter XXIII. The Spanish War.
- Chapter XXIV. Conclusion.

# A HISTORY OF SOUTH DAKOTA FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.

## CHAPTER I.

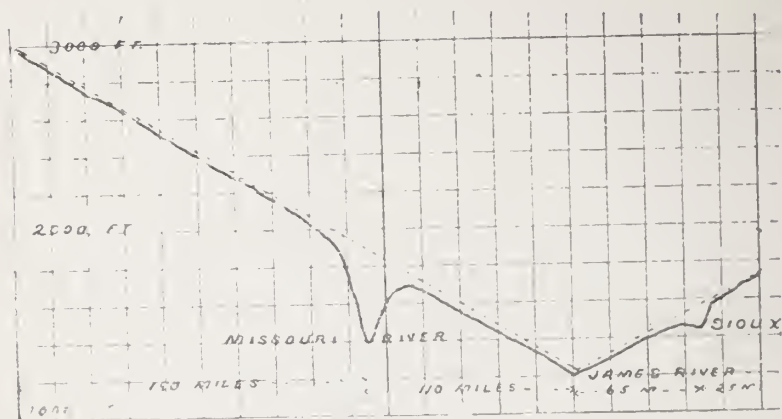
### GEOLOGICAL.

1. At the beginning the territory embraced within the present State of South Dakota, was deeply submerged under the primeval ocean. Then a great agitation within the earth threw up the Black Hills region, which through the course of countless years were exposed and submerged, again and again, until thousands of feet of the surface rocks had been broken up, reduced to sand and clay, and distributed over the ocean-bed of that portion of the present state extending as far east as the Missouri River.<sup>1</sup>

2. The eastern portion of the state, too, had at different periods been exposed and submerged. Finally, however, the ocean drained away, leaving a gentle unbroken slope from the Black Hills down to the Missouri river, which at that period poured its irresistible flood, many times greater than at this time, down the present course of the James river. The Grand river continued its course east, emptying into the Missouri, near the present city of Aberdeen. The mouth of the Cheyenne river was near Huron, and the White found its way into the Missouri, not far from the city of Mitchell.<sup>2</sup>

1. Todd's Preliminary Report, Geology of South Dakota, page 84.

2. Id. page 114.



3. The climate was sub-tropical.

There was an over-abundance of humidity, and everywhere flourished great forests of pine, de-

ciduous trees and palms, in the midst of which were vast marshes, abounding with all manner of horrible reptiles, and later with monstrous animals, remains of whose skeletons are even yet not infrequently found within the state.<sup>3</sup>

4. Among the earliest of these, in order of time, were the various species of labyrinthodonts. These were a large species of salamander, or lizard, covered with enameled plates, well adapted to crawling through the marshes and shallow seas. Following these came reptiles of gigantic size and strange form, resembling birds and quadrupeds, living on vegetation, on helpless shell fish, and upon one another. Chief of these reptile forms was the atlantosaurus, the largest land animal which so far as known ever existed. Contemporaneously with these gigantic reptiles also came the first mammals, insignificant creatures, not larger than rats.<sup>4</sup>

5. In the next geological period came the mosasaurus, which resembled a large sea serpent, with slender body covered with shining scales, four paddles and a flattened tail, with large formidably armed jaws. This was in the cretaceous age.<sup>5</sup>

3. Todd's "Primeval Inhabitants", South Dakota Educator, June 1897.

4. Ibid.

5. Ibid.

6. In the miocene, the next geological age, these great reptiles had entirely disappeared; and huge mammals appeared in abundance, which rivaled the largest mammoth in size. The brontotheriums were of low build and much in the form of the rhinoceros or tapir.<sup>6</sup> Remains are also found of ordodons of three or four species, varying in size from a small sheep to the larger deer, and which resembled the deer in slender build and graceful form, but from their teeth, it has been determined that they belonged to the pig family.<sup>7</sup>

7. Following these came the reign of many elephant-like animals, as the mastodon, mammoth titanothere<sup>8</sup> and elotheres.<sup>9</sup> There were also musk-oxen and horses of several species. This race of animals appears to have been overwhelmed and destroyed by the on-coming of the glacier.

8. The glacial period entirely changed the natural features of South Dakota. The ice sheet spread down from the northeast and extended as far west as the present Missouri valley, completely damming the then valley of the Missouri, now the James valley, and turning the waters of the river back into a vast lake, which occupied the entire upper valley of the Missouri.<sup>10</sup>

6. Ibid.

7. Prof. Henry F. Osborn "Prehistoric Quadrupeds", Century Magazine, Sept. 1896, page 705.

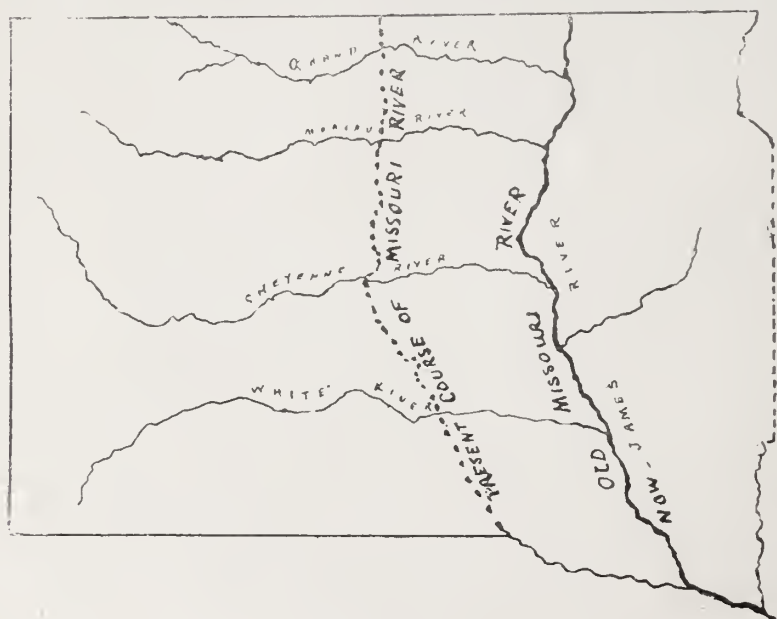
8. Dr. Todd calls these animals "Brontotheriums". He says of them: "The skulls of the largest were over three feet in length: the animal being five or six times that length and half as high. The skull was very peculiar. It resembled somewhat that of a rhinoceros with a high occiput and instead of one horn over the nose, it had a pair, longer than those of any living rhinoceros and composed mainly of bone. The upper part of the skull reminds one of a large rude side saddle." Dr. Leidy named them Titanotheres (titan beast). Prof. Osborn (Prehistoric Quadrupeds, supra) calls this beast the reigning plutocrat of the South Dakota Lakes.

9. When this lake had filled to the level of the western edge of the ice sheet, which was high up on the plateau which extended eastward from the Black Hills, it naturally trickled out along the edge of the ice, until the present Missouri valley was carved out, like the vast ditch that it is, one hundred miles or more west of the original course of that stream.

10. The ice first disappeared from the eastern part of the state, leaving the old Missouri valley well dammed up, and by a process similar to the formation of the new Missouri valley, the water cutting around the eastern side of the remnant of the ice sheet, carved out the Sioux valley which is also high on the eastern plateau.<sup>11</sup>

11. The student will observe that at the present time, upon a line cutting the central portion of the state from east to west, at about the location of Brookings, Huron and Pierre, the Sioux river is more than two hundred feet higher than the James, and the Missouri is about two hundred feet higher than the James, and that throughout the state, the Missouri averages one hundred fifty feet higher

than the James. The map and profile published with this chapter indicate the present and original features of the state, and the approximate elevations of the several streams



12. The present Missouri river, which divides the state into very nearly equal parts, also is the approximate line of division between two distinct qualities of soil: that portion of the state east of the Missouri river being covered with glacial drift, while the portion west of the river is covered with the deposit from the action of the primeval ocean in grinding and reducing to sand and clay the rocks of the mountainous district to the west, and which by wave action was spread over the territory as far east as the Missouri river.<sup>12</sup>

9. Prof. Osborn says (Century Magazine, Sept. 1896, page 715); There is no doubt that the Elothere was a pig of the first rank, and thoroughly cosmopolitan in his range. While the Titanotheres were extant he maintained the humble size of the tapir, but when these rivals and the swimming rhinoceros passed away, the reign of the giant hogs began. They acquired skulls nearly four feet long, armed with huge cheek bones and under jaw-plates, powerful upper limbs, and narrow, stilted feet, differing from those of the pig in the absence of dew-claws; the shoulders rose into a hump, but the chest was shallow and feeble."

10. Todd's Preliminary Report, p. 114.

11. Ibid.

12. Ibid.

## CHAPTER II.

### ARCHEOLOGICAL.

1. South Dakota is not rich in archeological remains, yet there is sufficient evidence to determine that the locality was inhabited by a people of intelligence and industry prior to the occupancy by the Indian races found by the white discoverers. Mounds are found in many localities, and it is not always easy to distinguish between those built by the Indian races and by their more civilized predecessors. From such evidence, however, as remains, it is known that the Sioux or Dakota tribe, which dominated the territory at the time, and after the white settlement, was of comparatively recent occupancy. Their immediate predecessors were the Arickaras, or Rees, a remnant of which still existed within the state in the early portion of the present century, while the Rees had been preceded by a more intelligent people, whose history is now lost.

1. Dr. DeLorme W. Robinson, *Monthly South Dakotan*, November 1898:—"This interesting fortress is located on a high terrace, which overlooks a long sweep of the valley on the north side of the Missouri, and about seven miles east of the city of Pierre, South Dakota. At this point, the terrace is narrowed by the beginning of two gulches, which cut their way from the summit through the glacial drift, becoming deeper as they descend, until they reach the valley, thus cutting the plateau into an irregular triangle, with its base directed towards the river. Within the boundaries as outlined by these gulches are about two hundred acres of almost level land. On this irregular plateau the prehistoric fortifications are plainly visible. The location is a most commanding one. Nature could not have provided a more suitable spot for refuge and defence nor a spot where a general view of the surrounding country is more perfect. The earth works themselves are somewhat irregular, though almost circular in form.

2. The most important archeological remains which conclusively indicate the occupancy by a pre-historic race of greater industry and intelligence than the Indian, are near Pierre<sup>1</sup>, where are found a strong fortification enclosing one hundred thirty acres of ground, admirably located for strategic and defensive purposes, and laid out with a skill which challenges the admiration of modern military engineers. Within this fortification, and on what was

---

and enclose about one hundred thirty acres. They occupy the entire base of the triangle and conform largely to its irregularities, but are always extended when necessary, so as to command the most accurate view of the slopes of the steep bluffs and the valley below. Laterally they approach near enough to the two gulches to defend their descents, and are pushed out here and there on promontories and encroachments towards the gulches, thus gaining a complete flanking position to any natural ascent to the works. Towards the acute angle of the triangle, which points towards the prairie lands and away from the river, they extend along the gulches a sufficient distance to form a somewhat elongated circle, where at well fortified angles they cut the plateau across from gulch to gulch. The main parts of the fortifications are a double line of earth-works consisting of an outer ditch, which is still plainly visible, and an embankment which follows the course of the ditch and internal to it, and which was evidently made by throwing the dirt inward to the centre of the fortified inclosure. The ditch when dug was probably from three to six feet deep and four to eight feet wide, the widest and deepest sections being at places where it approaches near the edge of the bluffs. Some portions of the embankment are only visible, but at strategic points where the ditch is wide it is still three or four feet above the adjacent surface, indicating a provision for a double line of defenders. To further strengthen the position there are twenty-four pear-shaped loops which extend outward from the outer line of the works twenty to forty feet. The distance between these loops along the main line of works varies from one hundred to one hundred fifty feet. The earth-works of these loops are from three to six feet wide and many places are still three feet above the surface inside of them. About twenty feet from the slope of the bluffs upon which the earth-works are built, on the side facing the Missouri, springs burst from a

evidently the site of a town nearby, are found remnants of pottery, indicative of a high artistic sense. Instruments of tempered copper are also found, indicating that their possessors were the masters of an art now lost to man. The walls of the fortification still remaining are very heavy, resembling a railroad embankment, and could only have been erected by an industry never exhibited by any of the Indian tribes.<sup>2</sup>

3. There are similar, but not very well defined fortifications in the vicinity of Chamberlain, in the vicinity of Grass Postoffice, Campbell County and within the limits of the present city of Vermillion, all of those mentioned being upon prominent points commanding the Missouri Valley. Near old Fort Wadsworth in Marshall County are also mounds, which were examined by Captain A. J. Comfort of the regular army, and who pronounced them of pre-indian origin.<sup>2</sup>

4 The reports of Lewis and Clark, upon their expedition through this territory in 1804, tell of the discovery of important pre-historic earth works, but it has since been conclusively shown that these were not the work of man, but had been thrown up by the action of the wind and water.<sup>3</sup>

---

strata of gravel, from which flow an abundance of clear cool water. To these springs there is a deep way cut through the hillside from the main fortification."

2. Senate Miscellaneous Documents, p. 149, 42d Congress, 1st Session.

3. Dr. Eliot Cous, "The Exploration of Lewis & Clark."  
Prof. T. H. Lewis, American Archeologist.

4. Mr. A. Barrandt contributed to the Smithsonian Institution, House Miscellaneous Documents, p. 107. 42d Congress, 3rd Session, an interesting paper on hay stack mounds in Lincoln County, Dakota, but investigation has shown that these mounds have no historical or archeological value, being the creation of musk-rats.

5. Recent excavations in Brown County have revealed skeletons of great age, which evidently are not those of Indians, but are of a people of greater intelligence and refinement.<sup>4</sup> Burial mounds are found very generally throughout the state, but in the absence of evidence to the contrary, are assumed to have been of Indian origin.<sup>5</sup>

5. Such mounds are found along the James River on the Sioux and near Lakes Traverse and Big Stone.

## CHAPTER III.

### THE INDIANS.

1. The earliest Indian occupancy of the South Dakota territory is largely a matter of tradition. This much, however, is known: In 1700 the Missouri Valley, from the neighborhood of the mouth of the White River north to the north state line, was peopled by the Arickaras, or Ree Indians. This people was an off-shoot of the Pawnee tribe,<sup>1</sup> a fact which is determined by the root-words of their language, but whose only traditions when the white men came among them, were that they came from the south. They had occupied the valley for a century or more before the advent of white men.

2. The Rees lived in villages composed of earth lodges, roofed with poles supported by crotched posts and covered with willows and earth. These lodges were commodious and afforded protection to the Indian families, their supplies and domestic animals.<sup>2</sup> They were a peaceful people and cultivated the soil to a considerable extent, depending for food about equally upon the products of the soil and buffalo meat, their home being in the very heart of the vast buffalo ranges. Remnants of their vil-

1. This people are of the Caddoan family, a distinct linguistic group, of which the Pawnees appear to be the chief stock. The family includes the Rees, Pawnees, Caddoes, Wacos, Keechies, Tawaconies and Wichitas. According to their tradition they originated in north western Louisiana.—*Magazine of American History*, April, 1880.

2. Washington Irving in his account of the Astoria Expedition, page 353, gives an interesting and detailed account of the Ree villages above the mouth of Grand River, and the construction of their huts, and of the habits and customs of these people.

lages are found at Chamberlain, Pierre, on the Cheyenne, at the mouth of the Grand River, and also in the Ree Valley, within the present county of Hand.

3. In 1700 the Mahas, or as more recently named, the Omahas, occupied the southeastern portion of the state, with villages on the Vermillion and Sioux Rivers. Their principal village was at Sioux Falls.<sup>3</sup> They were a powerful and warlike tribe, living in tepees, similar to those of the Sioux or Dakota Indians.<sup>4</sup> They lived by the chase, and the great herds of buffalo and antelope afforded them an abundance.

4. The Poncas, an off-shoot of the Omahas, had their principal village at Big Stone Lake, and occupied the adjacent territory. They were weaker than the Omahas, but possessed many of the habits and characteristics of their ancestral tribe.<sup>5</sup> They were driven from their hunting grounds by the Dakotas before 1700 and had located themselves in Southern Nebraska.

5. As late as 1700 there was a small village of Iowas, also of Siouan origin, located on the lower James river.

6. It is doubtful if, at the date of the discovery of America, the Dakota Indians had penetrated into the South Dakota region at all.<sup>6</sup> This people, the most powerful tribe on the Continent, have no traditions of their origin. So far as known, they originated in the Lake Region between the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes. When

3. LeSeur's Journal.

4. The Omahas were of the Siouan family. That is, they were of the same linguistic stock as the Dakotas, but they were not recognized as Dakotas, and the latter drove them from their hunting ground, regardless of their traditional relationship. Lewis & Clark, in 1804, found them living in northeastern Nebraska, where they had been so long that their former home was but a tradition.—Dr. J. W. Powell, 7th Annual Report, Bureau of Ethnology, p. 112.

5. Donaldson's Catlin, p. 65, and also Dr. Jackson's American Indians. See also note 7, post.

the first white man came among them they were already divided into two distinct divisions, the Mendeocantons, or Dakotas of the Lakes, and the Teton, or Dakotas of the Prairies. Of the former, the Santees were the principal tribe. Of the latter, the Yanktons and Titowans were the chief representatives. The Teton Sioux, powerful, arrogant and warlike, gradually pushed to the south west, driving the Poncas and Omahas before them, until they came to the Missouri River,<sup>7</sup> and pressed upon the Rees until they gave up one settlement after another, and receded up the Missouri, until at the beginning of the present century, they were entrenched in a strong village at and above the mouth of Grand River. By this time the Yanktons had overrun the entire south eastern portion of the present state, with their principal villages at the mouth of the James and Vermillion. The Tetonwans further north had made the centre of their occupancy at the mouth of the Bad River, at the present site of the town of Fort Pierre. Other bands of the Teton Sioux, chiefly the Sisseton and Wahpetons, settled about the old home of the Poncas at Big Stone Lake, and Lake Traverse, where they remain to the present day.

6. The migration of the Teton and Yankton Dakotas, from their Minnesota hunting ground to the valley of the Missouri, probably occurred in the early part of the Eighteenth Century, and before 1735. The Winter Counts, a kind of pictographic record kept by the Teton in the vicinity of Fort Pierre, indicate that this tribe were occupying that locality as early as the latter date.—Dr. William H. Corbusier, *American Ethnology*, 1882.

7. It is probable that the migration was gradual. De Isles' map made in 1701, from the notes and journal of LeSeur, locates a small Teton village on the Missouri south of the Sioux River, while a Yankton village is located in Iowa, opposite the mouth of the Platte. The Iowas also a Sionan tribe, are given a small village on the lower James, and the Rees occupied all of the Missouri Valley above the James. The Teton have a single village on the old Ponca hunt-

7. At the present time, the Indian population of South Dakota is comprised in the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux, who have severed their tribal relations, and are established upon lands in severalty in the north east corner of the state; the Flandreau band of Sisseton Indians, who are quite civilized and reside on farms in the vicinity of Flandreau; the Yanktons, who have also taken their lands in severalty at Yankton Agency, in Charles Mix County; a party of Yanktonaise, and Santees transferred from the Mississippi Valley to the Crow Creek Agency, north of Chamberlain, in Brule County; the Cheyenne Sioux of the Teton family, at the Forest City Agency, on the Missouri River, opposite Forest City in Potter County; the Brule Sioux, an off-shoot of the Tetons, at Brule Agency, below the mouth of Medicine Creek on the Missouri River; the Rose Bud Sioux, also Tetons, about one hundred miles west of the Missouri River, and near the south line of the state; the Pine Ridge Sioux, also Tetons, at the south line of the state, just east of the Black Hills. The Cheyennes, Brules, Rose Buds, and Pine Ridge Indians are all semi-civilized and are engaged to a greater or less extent in agriculture and stock raising. Many of them have vast herds of horses and cattle, and are wealthy.

---

ing grounds about Big Stone Lake, while the latter tribe appear to have been already compelled to emigrate to lands south of the Platte in Nebraska.

8. LeSener, 1695-1701, locates a tribe which he calls the Panimaha, (That is, Pawnee-Omaha,) in northern Nebraska, opposite the mouth of the James River. In this he was evidently in error, as the Pawnees were of Caddoan stock, and the Omahas of the Siouan family, and they never affiliated. The fact perhaps was that the Dakotas were already crowding the Omahas from their hunting grounds in Dakota, and the Omahas were in turn disputing with the Pawnees for the Nebraska territory, where in time they became masters, and were still in possession at the date of the white settlement. See map, Chapter 4, post.

9. The Dakotas must be distinguished from the Sioux, to which family they belonged. Most of the tribes from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico are of Siouan family, deriving their language from the same root-words. In a linguistic sense, the western tribes between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains, speaking in general terms, were Chippewan, Siouan or Caddoan. The Dakotas were the most powerful of the Siouan race.

10. That the Dakotas' occupancy of the western portion of South Dakota is very recent, is conclusively shown by their own records. Corbusier's Winter Counts record that the Black Hills were discovered in 1775 by Standing Bull, whose descendants are still prominent among the Pine Ridge Indians. Battiste Good's record fixes the date of the Sioux Discovery of the Black Hills at 1778.

## CHAPTER IV.

### EARLY WHITE EXPLORATION.

1. Who the first white man was to visit the territory embraced within the present state of South Dakota, will probably never again be known. When the discovery of the vast wealth of the Mexicans was made by Cortez in 1518, the greed of the Spanish nation was inflamed, and hundreds of adventurers set out hoping to make similar discoveries and conquests.<sup>1</sup>

2. Nunez de Guzman was a rival of Cortez, and had been appointed by the Spanish government Governor of the northern section of Mexico. Upon one of his raids north of the Rio Grande, he captured a Texan Indian and made him a slave of his household. This Indian told Guzman marvelous stories of cities located in the mountains very far to the north, in a section abounding in gold and precious stones, and the Spanish adventurers were not slow to undertake to locate these treasure-spots.<sup>2</sup> Little of record is left to indicate the result of these earliest adventures, further than that certain unnamed Spaniards penetrated very far to the north into mountains, where they were disappointed in finding neither cities nor indications of gold.<sup>3</sup> It is possible that they may have reached the Black Hills country.

3. In 1536, DeVaca and Stephen the Moor with two companions, being the remnant of De Narvaez's expedition to Florida, arrived at the City of Mexico, after having

1. Helps Spanish Conquest in America, Book 5.

2. Judge Jas. W. Savage, Nebraska Historical Collections.

3. Helps.

travelled through the heart of the Continent for several years. They, too, brought extravagant stories of seven cities in the far north which rivalled in splendor the capital of the Montezumas. The representations made by these wanderers, lead the Spanish government to commission Francisco Vasquez de Coronado<sup>4</sup> to march with an army to subjugate these rich seven cities of Cibola. Coronado marched from the City of Mexico to the villages of the Pueblo Indians on the Rio Grande, which were undoubtedly the seven cities of which De Vaca and Stephen had told such marvellous tales. Being disappointed in finding the reported gold, they treated the inhabitants with great severity. Learning that the Spaniards were in search of gold and cities of great splendor, one of the Pueblos, whom the Spaniards nicknamed "The Turk," volunteered to lead them to the places for which they were seeking, and setting out, conducted Coronado on a weary march across New Mexico, the Indian Territory, Kansas, and certainly as far as the Platte River in Nebraska. The exact northern point of Coronado's exploration is not definitely known,<sup>5</sup> and he may have come as far as the Missouri River. Here, "The Turk" acknowledged that he knew nothing whatever of cities of gold and silver, but that he had lead the Spaniards away to starve and die in the desert, for the purpose of ridding his people, the Pueblos, of their cruel dominance. Thereupon, Coronado hanged "The Turk," set up a cross and marched back to Mexico.<sup>6</sup> On the strength of this expedition Spain claimed all of the western half of the continent, on the ground of discovery.

4. There is a tradition that in the year 1654, two

4. W. H. Prescott's *Conquest of Mexico*, Book 7.

5. Judge Savage's *Nebraska Historical Collections*.

6. *Ibid.*

Frenchmen passed down the Missouri River, trading and bartering with the Indians for furs. The names of these pioneers are not stated.<sup>7</sup>

5. Marquette's map, made in the year 1673 and published in 1681, with fair accuracy delineates the physical features of the Dakota country. It is certain that Marquette himself did not visit the section, but had his information from intelligent discoverers.

6. Late in the seventeenth century, M. Le Seuer was sent by Frontenac, Governor of New France, from Montreal, to maintain peace between the Chippewas and Dakotas and to establish trade with the Indians of the far west. Le Seuer came west and established posts on the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers.<sup>8</sup> During his stay in the west, and about the year 1695, Le Seuer made a hasty but observant trip to the Missouri River.<sup>9</sup> The exact points visited by him cannot now be known, but from his notes, it is evident that he visited all of the tribes in south eastern South Dakota. He then returned to France and secured a license, or patent, from the French government to mine copper west of the Mississippi River,<sup>10</sup> and returning by way of New Orleans, the Mississippi and the Minnesota Rivers, he built a fort on the Blue Earth, not far from the present city of Mankato, Minnesota. From this point, he again visited south eastern South Dakota, and made quite full and accurate notes upon the Indian tribes of the section.<sup>11</sup>

7. At this period, that is in 1700 and before, the

7. Andreas' Atlas, page 176.

8. Neill's Minnesota, page 148.

9. Wisconsin Historical Annals.

10. Neill's Minnesota.

11. Le Seur had previously, in 1683, visited the Dakota country, remaining 7 year.



French had established a trading post at Prairie du Chien. Wisconsin,<sup>12</sup> and had engaged in the fur trade with the western Indians, as far as the Omahas at the falls in the Sioux River, and had established an over-land trail from Prairie du Chien directly west to Sioux Falls.

8. In 1721, Dutsine, a French explorer from New Orleans,<sup>13</sup> and an agent of the French government, visited the Missouri River Indians as far north as the Iowa village at the mouth of the James. At this time the monopoly for trade with the Indian tribes of New France was owned by John Laws' famous Mississippi Company, but in 1732, this Company surrendered its charter, and the King of France declared the country free to all of his subjects, with equal privileges as to trade and commerce. From that time forward, traders and trappers were constantly on the upper Missouri. They, however, left no record of value.<sup>14</sup>

9. In 1745, the French government, for some unexplained reason, determined to discontinue trade with the Dakota Indians, and dispatched M. de Lusigan to the Dakotas of the Lakes and Plains, to call in the *courier des Bois* who dwelt among them, but he discovered that the English were "endeavoring to interlope with these Indian nations," and it was decided to license more French traders to go among the Dakotas.<sup>15</sup> De Lusigan was at Big Stone Lake on this trip, and perhaps proceeded to the Missouri, but that he did so is not certain.

10. In 1763, when by the Treaty of Paris, Canada was ceded by France to England, the King of England issued a

12. Wisconsin Historical Collections; also De Isle's map, from Le Seur's notes.

13. Nebraska Historical Collections; Charlevoix.

14. Andreas' History of Nebraska.

15. Neill's Minnesota, p. 191.

proclamation reserving as crown lands the territory west of the Alleghany mountains; and all subjects were forbidden to purchase any of said lands from the Indians, or to settle upon them, "and all persons who have willfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any lands west of the limit mentioned, are warned forthwith to remove themselves from such settlement."<sup>16</sup> Prior to this time, the Hudson Bay Company, which had then existed more than ninety years under a charter granted by Charles II, in 1670, to trade in the territory surrounding Hudson's Bay, had undertaken to push its traffic to the tribes of the Missouri, and to that end had erected a line of small posts up the Red River, and down the Sioux to the Missouri, in French territory, and had trafficked there for several years. Some of these posts were within South Dakota.<sup>17</sup> Although the Mississippi was the western boundary of Canada, ceded to England in 1763, and the territory west of the Mississippi having been by the same treaty ceded to Spain, nevertheless, upon the issuance of the crown lands reservation proclamation, the London managers of the Hudson's Bay Company, hastily dispatched messengers to America, and withdrew their business from the Missouri. It is suggested that this course was prompted more by inability to compete with profit, with the prices paid for pelts by the French traders from New Orleans, than by loyalty to the King.<sup>18</sup>

11. In 1783, the North West Fur Company was chartered, and at once entered into competition with the Hudson's Bay Company for the north west fur trade.<sup>19</sup> One of their posts was established at the head of Big Stone Lake.

16. Narrative and Critical History of America, vol. 6.

17. Manitoba Historical Society Collections.

18. Neill's Minnesota, p. 201.

19. History of Our Own Times.

12. The Winter Counts kept by the Teton Dakotas say that the American flag was carried in 1790 by soldiers to the neighborhood of Fort Pierre, where all of the tribes were visited.<sup>20</sup> This fact is attested by at least three different Counts kept by separate individuals, and in remote localities. The War Department, however, has no record of such an expedition, and as the territory at that time belonged to Spain, it appears improbable that the flag could have been borne by American soldiers. It is probable that it was carried by some white adventurer.

13. In 1796, M. Trudeau, a Frenchman from St. Louis, erected what was perhaps the first substantial structure to be built by a white man, within the state's limits.<sup>21</sup> This was a trading post, protected by a stockade. It was located a short distance below the present site of the town of Wheeler, in Charles Mix County. This post was burned in 1816. At the close of the eighteenth century, fur trading with the Indians and trapping were well established industries all along the Missouri River and at Big Stone Lake within South Dakota.

20. Annual Report, Bureau of Ethnology, 1882-3.

21. Dr. Eliot Cous' Notes on Lewis and Clark Expedition.

## CHAPTER V.

### POLITICAL.

1. As stated in the preceding Chapter, Spain basing its claim upon the Coronado expedition, laid claim to all of the north west, including the South Dakota territory. It does not appear, however, that she did anything to make good her claim for nearly a century. In the meantime, the French had pushed westward from Canada, and claimed all of the territory, under the name of New France,<sup>1</sup> and had established trading posts at various points in the north-west reaching them both from the Canadian route and by way of the Mississippi River.

2. On September 17, 1712, the French King granted to Anthony Crozette, a merchant of Paris, a patent to all of the territory between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains, for a period of sixteen years. Five years later, Crozette relinquished his claim and the grant was made over to John Laws' Mississippi Company in the year 1717, and trading posts were immediately established at various points on the Mississippi and lower Missouri Rivers. This French activity aroused the Spaniards, and in 1720 they dispatched

1. The French exploration reached the north west in 1639, in which year Nicollet arrived at Green Bay, Wisconsin. Fifteen years later, eastern Wisconsin was occupied by fur traders. In 1671, the French took formal possession of the whole north west, which embraced an undefined domain extending at least as far west as the Rocky Mountains. Chronology of Wisconsin.

an expedition from Santa Fe against the French on the Osage (Missouri) River. This expedition was lost.<sup>2</sup>

3. In 1732, as previously stated, the Mississippi Company surrendered its charter, and on April 10th of that year, the King of France assumed the direct government of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys.<sup>3</sup>

4. In 1762 the Governor of Louisiana granted to Laclede and others the exclusive right to trade on the upper Missouri. In 1764 Laclede founded the City of St. Louis, which he used as a base of operations, and pushed his enterprises far up the Missouri.<sup>4</sup> About that time, Canada was captured by the English, who now held the country as far west as the Mississippi River, and the section west of the Mississippi was given to Spain, who exercised sovereignty over it for thirty-seven years, until 1800, when Spain ceded the province back to France.

5. On October 19, 1803, Louisiana, which included the

2. The Spanish plan was to excite the Osage Indians to make war upon the Missouri tribe, who was in alliance with the French; but the Spanish expedition was, by a mistake of the guide, led directly to the Missouris, supposing them to be Osages. The result was that all the Spaniards were killed save one, who escaped. The boldness of the Spaniards led the French to build and garrison a fort at the mouth of the Missouri, in 1720.

3. When the "Mississippi Bubble" burst, the entire province of Louisiana had but five thousand white and twenty-five hundred colored population. There was but one feeble settlement in the Missouri valley, the beginning of what is now the City of St. Charles, but a few miles from the confluence of the Mississippi.

4. St. Louis was settled chiefly by French farmers from Illinois, who refused to submit to English authority upon the surrender of Canada. They abandoned their Illinois homes and farms and removing to St. Louis, generally engaged in the fur business, as promising the speediest and most profitable return for their labor.

History of the Discovery and Conquest of the Mississippi Valley by Monette.

present territory of South Dakota, was ceded by the Great Napoleon, then First Consul of the French Republic, to the United States.

6. On October 31, 1803, Congress attached the District of Louisiana to the Territory of Indiana, for judicial and administrative purposes.

7. In 1805, Congress changed the District of Louisiana to the Territory of Louisiana, and provided for its government. The President appointed James Wilkinson, Governor, Frederick Bates, Secretary, Return J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas, as judges. St. Louis continued the capitol. By Act of Congress in 1812, the State of Louisiana having been admitted, the remainder, including the present state of South Dakota, became the state of Missouri, and from that time until 1834 no government was provided for the section north of Missouri and west of the Mississippi.

8. In 1834 the Territory of Michigan was extended west to the Missouri River, including the eastern half of South Dakota.

9. In 1836, Wisconsin Territory was organized to include all of the territory north of Missouri and east of the Missouri River, which included the eastern half of South Dakota.

10. In 1838, Iowa Territory was erected to embrace all of the territory north of Missouri and between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

11. In 1849, the eastern half of South Dakota became a part of Minnesota Territory. From 1821 until the erection of Nebraska Territory in 1854, no government was provided for the portion of the state lying west of the Missouri. In 1854 that portion was made a part of Nebraska.

12. In 1861 Dakota Territory was erected to embrace all of the territory west of Minnesota to the Rocky Mountains. In 1869 Montana was cut off from the west of Dakota Territory. In 1889 Dakota Territory was divided near the forty-sixth parallel and South Dakota became a state in the Union.

## CHAPTER VI.

### LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION.

1. In the month of January, 1803, anticipating the cession of Louisiana to the United States, President Thomas Jefferson secured authority from Congress to dispatch a small detachment of regular soldiers on an exploring expedition by way of the Missouri River to the Pacific coast.<sup>1</sup> This expedition President Jefferson placed in charge of Captain Merryweather Lewis, his private secretary, and Wm. Clark, as first assistant. The expedition was charged with the duty of examining the country along the route, becoming acquainted with various Indian tribes and winning their friendship and good will. Before the expedition started, the cession of Louisiana to the United States had been consummated, and Captains Lewis and Clark were further instructed to secure an acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the United States over the several Indian tribes.<sup>2</sup>

2. On May 14, 1804, the party, consisting of forty-three men, including soldiers, boatmen, guides, interpreters, etc., embarked in two pirogues and one bateau, entered the Missouri river and started upon their long journey.

1. Message of January 18, 1803.

See Messages and Papers, vol. 1, p. 352.

2. Jefferson's Letter of Instruction.

This expedition excited the liveliest interest throughout the country, in which President Jefferson fully shared. He watched it with the greatest solicitude and when information from it came back at the end of the first year, he promptly transmitted it to Congress.<sup>3</sup>

3. The expedition slowly moved up the river but did not reach the mouth of the big Sioux, and consequently the territory now embraced within South Dakota, until August 21, 1804. Their first night passed on the Dakota side was the night of August 22d and 23d, which was spent on the site of the present city of Elk Point. On the morning of August 23d, on the meadow three or four miles west of Elk Point, they came upon their first herd of buffalo, and Captain Lewis killed one of them from which they salted two barrels of meat.<sup>4</sup>

4. Nothing further of noteworthy interest occurred until August 25th, when the commandants took a party of eight men and visited Spirit Mound, eight miles north of the Vermillion river.<sup>5</sup> On August 27, the party took dinner at the mouth of the James river, and camped that night at Green Island, opposite Yankton. The next day, they held their first council with the Dakota Indians on the James river, about six miles north east of Yankton. At this council they became acquainted with the famous Indian "Struck by the Pawnee," later known as "Strike the Ree," who was then a young man, but already a leader among the Indians.

3. Message of February 19, 1806.

Messages and Papers, p. 398. Also Annual Message, *ibid*, 408.

4. Journal of Patrick Gass.

5. Learning from the interpreters that the Indians inhabiting the section believed that a race of pigmies, possessing supernatural power, and of whom the natives stood in mortal fear, lived in a mound north of the Whitestone, the commander, on the 25th of August, took a small party and went away to visit this mound. The distance

5. On August 29th, they held another council with the Indians on what is known as Smutty Bear Bottom, three or four miles west of Yankton. They camped for some days on Bon Homme Island. At Choteau Creek they found their first drove of antelope, which they called goats and named the stream Goat Creek.

6. It was not until the 7th of September that they reached Trudeau's trading house, the first building erected by white men in Dakota, which was located near Wheeler, Charles Mix County.<sup>6</sup> While stopping here they found a Prairie Dog town, and also found the remains of a Saurian,

---

from the river is about eight miles. It is needless to add that they were disappointed in locating the little people. Captain Clark says, "The only thing remarkable about this hill is its extreme symmetry, and that its being totally detached would induce a belief that it was artificial, but as the earth and the loose pebbles which compose it are arranged exactly like the steep ground on the border of the creek, we concluded from this similarity of texture that it might be natural. The base of the mound is a regular parallelogram, the longest side being 300 yards, the shorter, sixty or seventy. From the longest side it arises with a steep ascent from the north and south to a height of sixty-five or seventy feet, leaving on the top a level place of twelve feet wide and ninety feet long. The Indians have made it a great article of their superstition. It is called the 'Mountain of Little People,' or little spirits, and they believe it is the abode of little devils, in the human form about eighteen inches high, and with remarkably large heads, armed with sharp arrows, with which they are very skillful, and always on the watch to kill those who would have the hardihood to approach their residence. The tradition is that many have suffered from these little spirits, among others, three Mahas fell a sacrifice to them a few years since. This has inspired all the neighboring nations, Sioux, Mahas and Ottoes, with such terror that no consideration could tempt them to visit the hill. We saw none of these wicked little spirits, nor no place for them except a few holes scattered over the top." This mound is located about six miles north of the city of Vermillion.

6. Dr. Eliot Cous Notes.

forty feet in length, which they sent to Washington, and which is still preserved in the National Museum.

7. On the 15th of September they passed the mouth of White river, and the 19th and 20th were spent in passing around the Grand Bend.

8. On the 22d of September, they stopped at Loisee's Stockade and trading house, which was erected on Cedar Island, not far from the present location of De Grey post office, in Hughes county.

9. On the 24th of September, they arrived at the mouth of Bad river, where Fort Pierre now is, and held a council with the Teton Sioux. This was the third council which they had held upon South Dakota soil.<sup>7</sup>

10. A few miles north of the Cheyenne, they came upon a party of Frenchmen who had a trading post there. This post was owned and operated by John Valle, who had passed the previous winter three hundred miles up the Cheyenne.

11. On the night of the 5th of October, while camped at the mouth of the Cheyenne, a white frost fell, the first of the season. On October 7th they arrived at the Moreau, where they found a winter camp of Arickaras, con-

7. On the 22nd we passed three islands, on one of which was a trading post, which is the property of a Mr. Landselle. (Dr. Cous says that the man was named Loisee.) The post was built of cedar logs. There was a stockade built of upright posts thirteen feet high. This stockade was about seventy feet square, and enclosed the post proper, which was a log building  $45\frac{1}{2} \times 32\frac{1}{2}$  feet, one story high. The post was equally divided into four rooms, one for a wareroom, one for trade, one a common hall, and the last for residence purposes. Loisee was accompanied by his family." (Gass' Journal.) Two of the three islands have been swallowed up by the voracious Missouri and it is very probable that the very spot upon which this comfortable primitive post was located, is swept by the current of the greedy land-thief.

taining sixty lodges. On the 8th, they arrived at another Ree town of sixty lodges. Here they found two Frenchmen, permanently domiciled with the Indians. These Indians supplied the party with an abundance of beans, corn and squashes. They held a council here, as they did at two other Ree villages before passing the forty-sixth parallel, which is now the north line of this state.

12. Lewis and Clark camped that winter north of Mandan, and the next year, 1805, proceeded to the Pacific Coast at the mouth of the Columbia and returned over the same route in the year 1806. Their safe arrival at St. Louis filled the land with joy and enthusiasm. Celebrations were held everywhere.

## CHAPTER VII.

### THE FUR TRADE.

1. After the return of Lewis and Clark, the Missouri River became a thorough-fare for the adventurous spirits of America. So much so that the travelers of this time, in the summer season, passed white men ascending and descending the river almost daily.

2. Up to this time, fur trading on the Missouri had been largely carried on by individual enterprise<sup>1</sup> but in the year 1808, Messrs Pierre Choteau, Jr. and Manuel Lisa, and other merchants of St. Louis, organized the American Fur Company, and began trade in furs, on a scale only second to that of the Hudson's Bay Company of the English.

3. Mr. John Jacob Astor of New York City, was an extensive trader in northwestern furs, and to further his business interests had projected the settlement of an American colony at the mouth of the Columbia River. In 1810 a Mr. Hunt, a partner in the Astor enterprise, conducted a party of trappers and boat men across the continent, by way of the Missouri River to the Columbia. He was accompanied on the trip by two naturalists, Mr. Bradbury, a geologist, and Mr. Nutall, a botanist, each of whom kept journals of the trip and afterwards published them.<sup>2</sup>

1. In addition to the Trudeau, Loisee and Valle posts mentioned by Lewis and Clark, the Dakota Winter Counts tell of a post on White River owned by an Englishman, called by the Indians "Little Beaver," which burned in the year 1809, and that the trader lost his life in the fire.

2. Washington Irving.

4. From the notes kept by Mr. Hunt, Washington Irving, the celebrated author, afterwards wrote the History of Astoria. The party arrived in the Dakota country about the middle of May 1810. The Dakota Indians manifested a good deal of hostility to the passage of this expedition, and rendered the voyage a rather perilous one. Its chief interest, as related to the history of Dakota, lies in the fact that the party left the Missouri River at the Ree villages at the north line of the state, and passed westward up the valley of the Grand River, and losing their course, fell to the south, into the northern portion of the Black Hills, and were the first white men to visit that section of South Dakota.<sup>3</sup> Their description of the life and habitations of the Ree Indians were the most detailed of any which were written before their removal to the Fort Berthold Reservation, and are for that reason a valuable addition to the history of the state.<sup>4</sup>

3. Mr. Hunt and his party left the Arickara village on the 18th of July. It was the 20th of August when they crossed the Black Hills and left the west line of the state, having spent more than a month in travelling up the valley of the Grand and through the northwestern corner of the state.

4. Mr. Irving gives this account of the Ree village: "It was divided into two portions, about eighty yards apart, being inhabited by two distinct bands. The whole extended about three-quarters of a mile along the river bank, and was composed of conical lodges that looked like so many hillocks, being wooden frames intertwined with osier. While we were regarding the village, we beheld a strange fleet coming down the river. It consisted of a number of canoes, each being made of a single buffalo hide, stretched on sticks, so as to form a kind of circular trough. Each one was navigated by a single squaw, who knelt in the bottom and paddled, towing after her frail bark a bundle of floating wood intended for firing. This kind of canoe is in frequent use among the Indians, the buffalo hide being readily made into a bundle and transported on horses. \* \* \* The traders landed amid a rabble crowd and were received on the bank by the left-handed chief, who conducted them into the village with

5. The fur trading enterprise of the American Company necessitated the erection of several strong forts, which became depots for the accumulated stocks of furs, and for the distribution of merchandise to the Indians, and a point on the Missouri River at or near the present location of the village of Fort Pierre was found to be a central and convenient point for such a post.

---

grave courtesy, driving to the right and left the swarms of old squaws, imp like boys and vagabond dogs, with which the place abounded. They wound their way between the cabins which looked like dirt heaps without any plan, and surrounded by old palisades, all filthy in the extreme and redolent with villianous smelis. At length they arrived at the council-lodge. It was somewhat spacious and formed of four forked trunks of trees, placed upright, supporting cross-beams and the frame of poles woven with osiers, and the whole covered with earth. A hole sunken in the centre formed the fire place, and immediately above was a circular hole in the apex of the lodge to let out the smoke and let in the daylight. Around the lodge were recesses for sleeping, like the berths on board ships, screened from view by curtains of dressed skins.

“The life of these Indians, when at home in his village, is a life of indolence and amusement. To the women is assigned the labors of the household and the field. She arranges the lodge, brings wood for the fire, cooks, jerks venison and buffalo meat, dresses the skins of the animals killed in the chase; cultivates the little patch of maize, pumpkins and pulse, which furnishes a great part of their provisions. Their time for repose and recreation is at sunset, when the labors of the day being ended, they gather together to amuse themselves with petty games, or hold gossiping convocations on the tops of their lodges.

“A great part of the idle leisure of the Indians, when at home, is passed in groups squatted on the roof of one of their earth covered lodges; talking over the news of the day, the affairs of the tribe, the events and exploits of their last hunting or fighting expedition, or listening to the stories of old times, told by some veteran chronicler, resembling a group of our village quid nuncs and politicians listening to the prosings of some superannuated oracle, or discussing the contents of an ancient newspaper.”

6. The first post erected by the American Fur Company in the locality named, was constructed by Joseph La Framboise in 1817,<sup>5</sup> on an island, which for many years bore his name, but is now known as "Goddard Island."<sup>6</sup> Two years later, the post was removed from the Island to the west bank of the River, a short distance above Pierre, and was there named Fort Tecumsah, and from it an important traffic was carried on with the Indians.

7. In 1829 the business of the Company had expanded until more commodious quarters were required, and in that year the erection of a new fort was undertaken, which was completed two years later and named Ft. Pierre in honor of Mr. Pierre Choteau, Jr., the head of the American Fur Company. It therefore appears that the settlement in the vicinity of Fort Pierre has been continuous since 1817, and is the oldest continuous settlement of white men within the state.<sup>7</sup>

5. Dakota Winter Counts.

6. Hon. Chas. E. DeLand, *Monthly South Dakotan*, May 1899.

7. The Missouri Fur Company, a rival of the American Fur Company, built a post at the mouth of the White River, which they called "Cedar Fort" in 1821.

Louis LaConte, in 1819 erected the second building for the American Fur Company on the west bank of the Missouri, known as Fort Tecumseh. Dakota Winter Counts.

A Frenchman whom the Indians called "Big Leggins" built a trading house at the mouth of Bad river in 1882. Dakota Winter Counts.

In 1823, Chadron, the well-known trapper and hunter, built a house at the forks of the Cheyenne; about ninety miles west of the Missouri. Dakota Winter Counts.

Letters of Mr. Pierre Choteau 1899.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### FIRST MILITARY INVASION.

1. The first military invasion of South Dakota for a hostile purpose, occurred in the year 1823, and under the following circumstances: Early in the spring of 1823, General Wm. H. Ashley, Lieutenant-governor of the state of Missouri, then just admitted to the Union, and the head of the Rocky Mountain Fur company,<sup>1</sup> started up the Missouri River with two boats loaded with merchandise, and accompanied by a party of sixty or more French boatmen and trappers.

2. In June of that year they arrived at the Arickara or Ree camp, at the mouth of Grand River, and at the request of the Rees, stopped to trade with them, Ashley at that time being a licensed government trader.<sup>2</sup> The Rees treacherously attacked this party, killed twenty three of the number, and destroyed their merchandise. The remainder of the party retreated in boats a considerable distance down the river, whence they sent appealing for succor to the commanding officer at Fort Atkinson, the present site of Council Bluffs, Iowa. The massacre occurred on June 2d, 1823.

3. Colonel Henry Leavenworth of the Sixth United States Infantry, was in command at Fort Atkinson, and on the 22d day of June, he marched with two hundred twenty men of that regiment, eighty men of trading companies, and two six-pound cannon, a five and one-half inch brass

1. Andreas' History of Nebraska.

2. Monroes' Annual Message, 1823. Messages and Papers, vol. 2, p. 212.

howitzer and some small swivels, nearly seven hundred miles through a country filled with hostile or unreliable Indians, to the Ree villages, which after much hardship and some losses, he reached on the 9th of August. The Dakotas were at war with the Rees, and from seven to eight hundred of their warriors had joined the United States forces on the way. Of these Dakotas, five hundred are mentioned as Yanktons, but the tribes of the remainder are not designated in the reports.

4. The Rees were in two villages, the lower one containing seventy one dirt lodges, and the upper seventy, both being enclosed with palisades and a ditch, and the greater part of the lodges having a ditch around the bottom on the inside. The enemy having knowledge of the expedition, had fortified and made their preparations for resistance. Their force consisted of over seven hundred warriors, most of whom were armed with rifles procured from British traders.

5. On the 9th of August, the Dakotas commenced the attack and were driven back until the regular troops advanced, but nothing decisive resulted until the artillery was employed on the 10th, when a large number of the Rees, including their Chief, Grey Eyes,<sup>3</sup> were killed, and early in the afternoon, they begged for peace. They were much terrified and humbled by the effect of the can-

3. Washington Irving narrates this anecdote of "Grey Eyes" at the time of the Astoria visit to the Ree camp in 1810: "Mr. Hunt desired to purchase a large number of horses from the Indians. 'Left Handed' the then head of the Rees had stated that it would be impossible for the Rees to spare so many horses as Mr. Hunt required. Upon this, another chieftain called 'Grey Eyes' made a speech, and declared that they could readily supply Mr. Hunt with all the horses he might want, since if they had not enough in the village, they could easily steal more." This honest expedient immediately removed the main difficulty.

non, which though small answered the purpose.

6. During the main engagement, the Dakotas occupied themselves in gathering and carrying off all the corn to be found, and before the treaty was concluded which at the supplication of the Rees, Colonel Leavenworth agreed to, the Dakotas left in great disgust at not being allowed to kill and scalp the surrendered warriors, with their squaws and papooses, take possession of the villages, horses, etc., and in fact, exterminate their hereditary foes.

7. The Rees having become panic-stricken after the treaty and two days of peaceful intercourse with the soldiers, deserted their homes, and the troops embarking on the 15th to descend the river, shortly saw the village in flames, which was the work either of the Dakotas or inimical traders.<sup>4</sup> The Ree villages were rebuilt a short distance further up the river, but it was many years thereafter before they would have any commercial intercourse with the white men.<sup>5</sup>

4. Annual Report of John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, 1823.

5. Catlin's North American Indians.

## CHAPTER IX.

1830 — 1840.

1. The year 1831 is noted for two important events in the history of South Dakota. On June 18th of that year, the Yellowstone, a steam-boat built by the American Fur Company, was steamed by Pierre Chouteau, Jr. to Fort Pierre.<sup>1</sup> This was the first steam-boat to navigate the upper Missouri River, and it very much accelerated the fur trading industry and commerce with the Indians.

2. The second important event referred to was the first great crime recorded to have been committed by a white man within South Dakota. LeBeau, a trader whose name is perpetuated in the town of LeBeau, Walworth County, and whose post was near that point, in a quarrel killed an employee named Kennel.<sup>2</sup> As at that period no government whatever had been provided for the Dakota country, no judicial inquiry ever was made in the matter, and the offense went unpunished.

3. In 1832, Captain Chouteau again brought the Yellowstone up the river, and this year succeeded in steaming her through to Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellowstone. Among his passengers on this trip were George Catlin, the famous painter and ethnologist,<sup>3</sup> and Prince

1. Dr. DeLorme Robinson, *Monthly South Dakotan*, May 1899.

2. *Dakota Winter Counts*.

3. Donaldson's Catlin.

Maximillian of Neuwied, each of whom afterwards published extensive and valuable reports of their trips, that of the Prince being a very elaborate work, magnificently illustrated. The prince was an enthusiastic geologist, but his report produced little of scientific value except to determine that the region was covered with cretaceous rocks, and he carried away many fragments of fine fossils, which aroused great interest among professional geologists, and lead to other and more valuable explorations.<sup>4</sup>

4. Catlin spent several weeks at Fort Pierre; during the summer of 1832, and did very much to perpetuate a knowledge of the habits, costumes and history of the Indian tribes, while the Indian was still living the primitive life of the aborigine, little corrupted by contact with white men. He was a skillful artist and made more than two hundred splendid oil paintings of the Indian and wild life in Dakota, which are now in the famous Catlin Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution.<sup>5</sup>

In 1836 while on a visit to the Pipestone quarry in western Minnesota, Catlin again visited the eastern edge of the state, but made no record of value there.

5. In 1838, General John C. Fremont, the noted path finder, visited the eastern portion of the state, and made the first scientific examination of it, taking the levels of prominent points and discovering and naming many of the lakes, among them, Lake Benton, Minnesota, near the state line; Lake Preston in Kingsbury County, and Lake Poinsett in Hamlin County.<sup>6</sup>

4. Dr. Todd's Preliminary Report.

5. Donaldson's Catlin.

6. Lake Benton was named after Senator Thos. H. Benton of Missouri, Fremont's father-in-law. Lake Preston, for Senator Preston of North Carolina, and Lake Poinsett for Hon. J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War at the time of Fremont's visit.

6. In 1839, General Fremont again visited South Dakota,<sup>7</sup> accompanied by the distinguished geographer and astronomer, Joseph N. Nicollet. They ascended the Missouri River by steam boat to Ft. Pierre, and thence passed northeastwardly, scientifically examining and mapping the country as far as Devils Lake in North Dakota. Thence they returned through the northeastern corner of South Dakota, by way of Traverse and Big Stone Lakes, and passed east through Minnesota.

7. Memoirs of Fremont.

## CHAPTER X.

1840 — 1856.

1. By 1840 the activity of the fur companies had already preceptibly decreased the buffalo herds and fur bearing animals of the Dakota country, and yearly the fur industry was becoming of less and less importance.<sup>1</sup>

2. September 2, 1840, Rev. Stephen R. Riggs, a missionary to the Dakota Indians, accompanied by Mr. Eli Huggins, started from Lac que Parle, Minnesota, with a party of Dakota buffalo hunters, and made the trip across eastern South Dakota to Fort Pierre and return. He wrote and published an account of his adventures on this trip.<sup>2</sup> While at Ft. Pierre Mr. Riggs held the first religious services in South Dakota.

3. In 1842, the American Fur Company established a trading post on the bank of the Missouri River at a point directly south of the present village of Burbank, which was known as "Post Vermillion." This post was maintained until 1854, when it was abandoned. At about the same time, 1842, Post Bonis was established at the mouth of Medicine Creek, and maintained until 1855.

1. Catlin's North American Indians.  
Western Missions and Missionaries.
2. Missionary Herald, Boston, 1841.

4. In 1843, Audubon, the celebrated ornithologist, accompanied by Mr. Edward Harris, a geologist of note, were sent out by the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science to make an examination of the Dakota region. They secured much valuable information. Their reports are published in the annals of the Academy. By 1847, general interest in the fossil deposits of the Bad Lands had been excited among scientific men, and that year Dr. H. A. Pont published in the American Journal of Science, an interesting paper upon the fossils collected by hunters and fur traders on the White River.

5. The first Catholic service held in South Dakota occurred at Fort Pierre in 1847, and was conducted by Fathers F. Hoecken and M. Ravoux, of the Roman Catholic church.<sup>3</sup> In 1848, Father Peter J. DeSmet visited the Dakota country, making extensive trips through the valleys of the White River, Missouri, James and Vermillion. Father DeSmet was a learned and devoted priest, who did much to alleviate the sufferings of the Indians. He wrote a full account of his experiences in the Dakota country, which were published in a volume entitled "History of the Desert Missions, and Missionaries in the United States."

6. In July 1848, Mr. J. B. LaPlant located with his family at Sioux Point, the extreme southeastern corner of the present state, and established there a settlement, which has been permanent. This was the first settlement, made within the state for the purpose of engaging in agriculture.

7. In 1849, Dr. John Evans was sent out by the United States Geologist. His report was published by the government in 1850.

8. In 1850, Drs. F. V. Haydon and F. B. Meek, visited the Dakota region for Professor James Hall of Albany, N. Y., and made the most important collection of geological

3. Western Missions and Missionaries.

and fossil specimens which up to that time had been secured.

9. In 1851, the steam-boat *St. Ange*, of the American Fur Company, arrived at Fort Pierre with cholera on board. An epidemic of that dread disease followed, and two hundred fifty traders and trappers, and several hundred Indians, died. The disease spread to neighboring tribes, particularly to the Rees, at the mouth of Grand River, and the death loss there was very great.<sup>4</sup>

10. In 1851, a treaty was entered into by the government with the Dakota Indians, known as the treaty of "Traverse de Sioux," which extinguished the Indian title to that portion of South Dakota, which lies east of the Sioux River.

11. By 1855, the fur trading days in the Dakota country were about over. The buffalo in large part had disappeared.<sup>5</sup> In that year, Fort Pierre was sold by the American Fur Company to the United States government and was occupied by General Harney and a force of twelve hundred soldiers who had been sent into the region for the purpose of laying out and constructing military roads and posts.<sup>6</sup>

12. In 1856-1857, a detachment of General Harney's forces, under command of Lieut. G. K. Warren, visited the Black Hills and discovered the highest altitude in the

4. Ibid.

5. Ibid, p. 53.

1849. "The Pawnees and Omahas are in a state of nearly absolute destitution. The buffalo is disappearing and diminishing each successive year. Formerly the Iowas, Omahas and Ottos subsisted principally on the product of their buffalo hunts. At present they are reduced to the most pitiful condition, having nothing but a small quantity of deer, birds and roots."

6. President Pierce's Message. 1856.

state, which was named "Harney's Peak." In this expedition, Lieutenant Warren was accompanied by Dr. Haydon, as geologist and naturalist. Their course was past Raw Hide Butte, and down Old Woman's Creek to the South Cheyenne; thence to Beaver Creek to the east branch, by which they entered the Hills. From here, Lieutenant Warren proceeded northwardly to Inyan Kara; thence back past Bare Butte; thence up the Cheyenne and over to White River.<sup>7</sup> A preliminary report of this expedition was published by the War Department in 1858.

7. Todd's Preliminary Report.

## CHAPTER XI.

### SETTLEMENT AT SIOUX FALLS.

1. We have now arrived at the beginning of that epoch of settlement which soon was to inhabit the state with a busy and sturdy population, the first requisite to this being the extinguishment of the Indian title to the land, and the presence of a sufficient military force to protect the settlers from Indian aggression. For the former, the Treaty of Traverse de Sioux had in 1851 opened a narrow strip east of the Sioux River. For the latter, General Harney with a force of twelve hundred men, were stationed on the Missouri River, and his force was in 1857 augmented by two companies from Ft. Abercrombie, under command of General Sully, who marched his force across the country to Ft. Pierre.

2. The government in 1856, secured from the American Fur Company old Fort Lookout, just north of the present site of Chamberlain, and General Harney stationed a portion of his men there. In the spring of 1857, he located Fort Randall and occupied it with his main force in July of that year.

3. In 1856, a company was incorporated at Dubuque, Iowa, under the name of the Western Land Company, for the purpose of locating a town site at Sioux Falls on the Sioux River. No member of this Company had at this time visited the Falls, but had derived their knowledge of

it from a report by Joseph N. Niccolet.<sup>1</sup> In November 1856, the Western Land Company employed Ezra Millard and D. M. Mills of Sioux City to visit the falls of the Sioux and locate a townsite of three hundred twenty acres there under the government's land laws. Millard and Mills arrived at the Falls of the Sioux on the evening of November 10th. They were met there by a party of Dakota Indians, who took their horses by the bridles, turned them about and pointed south. The prospectors took the hint and returned with allspeed to Sioux City.<sup>2</sup>

4. About Christmas of that year, D. M. Mills returned to the falls of the Sioux selected three hundred twenty acres of land for the Western Town Company, and one hundred sixty acres on his own account. On the latter he built a log cabin 10 X 12 feet. He then returned to Sioux City.

5. In May 1857, Jesse N. Jarret, John McClellan and two men named Farwell and Olson, representing the Western Town Company, arrived at the falls of the Sioux River for the purpose of holding and improving the townsite, and commenced the construction of a small stone house near the River, immediately above the Falls.

6. In January 1857, the Dakota Land Company was chartered by the legislature of Minnesota Territory; its object being to push into Dakota and secure some of the best locations for future towns. One week after the arrival of the representatives of the Western Town Company at Sioux Falls, Alfred G. Fuller, Major Franklin J. Dewitt and a number of other men representing the Dakota Land Company, arrived at the falls, and located a half section of land adjoining the townsite of the Western Town

1. See Chapter 9.

2. Dana R. Bailey, historian of Minnehaha County, thinks this story of the Indian episode is not true. John McClellan, who settled at the Falls the next year, was authority for it.

Company. Major Dewitt and a portion of the Dakota Land Company party immediately proceeded up the river to Flandreau, where they selected a townsite and erected a cabin upon it. He then went to Medary in Brookings County, and selected a townsite there, making some slight improvement and leaving a few men to take care of it.

A townsite was also selected at the mouth of the Split Rock River, which was called Eminiza. They continued to hold these townsites until the latter part of July, when the Yankton Indians appeared in the locality and became very troublesome, making such threats of violence that it was deemed not wise for so small a party of men to remain in the country. The Dakota Land Company immediately withdrew all their employes, leaving only John McClellan, Farwell and Olson as sole white occupants in the Sioux Valley. They remained one day longer, and placing their effects in a canoe, floated down the Sioux River to Sioux City, leaving the Sioux Valley to the undisputed possession of the Indians.

7. On the 17th day of August 1857, Jesse T. Jarret, Dr. J. L. Phillips Wilmot W. Brookings, S. B. Atwood, A. L. Kilgore, Smith Kinzey, John McClellan, D. M. Mills and two other men named Callahan and Godfrey, in the employment of the Western Town Company, returned to Sioux Falls, bringing with them one horse team and two six ox teams, a saw mill, a quantity of implements and provisions for starting a town. Jesse T. Jarret was the local manager. Each of these parties took claims for themselves. They immediately built a house and store, erected the saw mill, cut hay and otherwise prepared for winter.

8. At the middle of October, a party of seven members of the Dakota Land Company also arrived and made preparations for spending the winter at the Falls. That

year, three dwelling houses were erected, one of stone, a store and the saw mill.

9. The winter of 1857-8 the following persons composed the white population of Sioux Falls:

W. W. Brookings, J. L. Phillips, John McClellan, S. B. Atwood, A. L. Kilgore, Smith Kinsey, Charles McConnell, R. B. McKinley, S. B. Brookings, E. M. Brookings, James L. Fiske, James McBride, James M. Evans, James M. Allen, William Little, C. Merrill, sixteen in all. They passed the early part of the winter with reasonable comfort. In January, Messrs Brookings and Fiske visited Sioux City and brought back a mail; their only communication with the outside world during the winter.

10. On the first of February 1858, Messrs W. W. Brookings and Smith Kinsey started to secure for the Western Town Company the site of the city of Yankton. On reaching Split Rock River, twelve miles below the Falls, they found the water very high. They were on horseback and succeeded in crossing the stream, getting somewhat wet in the operation. That night when fifty miles from the Falls, a severe storm set in, so that it became necessary to retrace their steps. In crossing the Split Rock, that evening, Mr. Brookings fell through the ice and was thoroughly drenched. It was intensely cold and when he arrived at Sioux Falls the next morning, he was terribly frozen, necessitating the amputation of both of his feet.<sup>3</sup>

3. Governor Albright says in his memoirs:

"Among the Iowa party was a young but very intelligent physician, Dr. J. L. Phillips, fresh from his eastern studies, and upon his knowledge of surgery and medicine, depended almost valuable life. Early in February 1858, Mr. W. W. Brookings, the head of the Iowa Colony had the misfortune to have both of his feet badly frozen. From want of attention or lack of the necessaries for prompt treat-

11. All of these events transpired before the admission of Minnesota as a state, and the region was therefore a part of Minnesota Territory. What now is Minnehaha County was then known as Big Sioux County, Minnesota, and the Governor of Minnesota Territory appointed James Allen, register of deeds, James Evans, sheriff, James L. Fiske, Judge of Probate, W. W. Brookings district attorney, J. L. Phillips, Justice of the peace, and William Little, James McBride and A. L. Kilgore, County Commissioners. They organized the County with these officers in December 1857. Minnesota was admitted on the 11th day of May 1858.

12 In the spring of 1858, new emigrants arrived. A Mr. Goodwin and wife arrived early in May, Mrs. Goodwin being the first white woman to settle in the state. Charles White, wife and daughter came a few days later. At the end of June 1858, the Indians again became troublesome, driving the white settlers away from Medary, and burning the house which had been erected there, and destroying other personal property. They sent word to Sioux Falls, ordering the settlers to leave there, but the pioneers decided to remain and to fortify for defence. At that time there were sixty able-bodied men in the settlement. A sod fort enclosing a stone house was at once erected in which the people gathered at night. While they were

ment, mortification resulted, and as a last resort, in order if possible to save his life, amputation of both legs below the knees was resorted to. This operation was successfully performed by Dr. Phillips, with no other implements at hand than a large butcher's knife and a small tenon saw. Marvellous as it may appear, the patient lying upon a bed of buffalo robes in his floorless cabin, with none of the surroundings and comforts deemed indispensable to the sick room, not only survived the shock incident to the harsh surgery, but entirely regained his health, and afterwards became one of the foremost citizens of Dakota."

busy with these preparations a delegation of warriors arrived at the Falls and advised the people to leave, but did not attempt forcible ejection. A portion of the settlers took this advice, but thirty five remained at the settlement.<sup>4</sup>

4. The fortification erected at Sioux Falls was called "Fort Sod." In a letter to his father, Secretary James M. Allen thus describes it:—"We have erected of sods and logs, a perpendicular wall eighty feet square, ten feet high and four feet thick, with a ditch surrounding the exterior base. Port holes are arranged every few feet in the wall and an inner platform to stand upon. We also have an enclosure of three acres securely fenced for the cattle. We now feel safe and are determined to resist the Indians, and if necessary to fight them. We want to teach them that they cannot every season drive off the settlers on this disputed land. The new settlers, Mr. Goodwin and his wife, have moved into our old cabin, which is now a wing of the store house, and Mrs. Goodwin has made a large flag out of all the old flannel shirts we could find, and we now have the stars and the stripes proudly waving over Fort Sod. All the property of the place is now deposited with us, including the moveable portion of the saw mill machinery. We are on a military footing; have organized into a company. Sentries and scouting parties on duty day and night. All told, we number thirty five men for defense, not including the woman, and she can shoot a gun as well as any one. We feel secure now and could fight six hundred Indians, and even if the walls could be scaled, which is almost impossible, we could retire into our stone house, which is impregnable." June 17, 1858.

## CHAPTER XII.

### SETTLEMENT OF THE MISSOURI VALLEY.

1. The French settlement made at Sioux Point in 1848, was by persons who had previously lived with the Indians, and many of them were married to Indian wives, so that their settlement upon the Indian lands was not considered an intrusion by the red men.

2. No further actual settlement, however, was possible along the Missouri River, until the Indian title had been extinguished. Frost, Todd & Co., Indian traders under a government license, built a trading post at Vermillion in 1857, and in May of that year, Major W. P. Lyman made a settlement in Yankton County, at or near the point where the three railroads cross the James River.

3. In the spring of 1858, a settlement was undertaken at the present site of the city of Yankton by W. H. Holman and several others from Sioux City. They erected a cabin and opened a land office, and many claims were staked out. The Indian title had not yet been extinguished, and the Indians would not tolerate the intrusion. The party was dislodged by a company of government troops from Fort Randall.

4. In the spring of 1858, Major Joseph R. Hanson also arrived at Yankton. The Indians, however, being opposed to the settlement, he with his companions, erected a hut on the Nebraska shore and patiently waited the ratification of the treaty.

5. During the winter of 1857-8, Captain J. B. S. Todd and Charles Picotte, the latter a half-breed Sioux, induced about fifteen of the head-men of the Yankton tribe to accompany them to Washington, where on the 19th day of April 1858, was negotiated the treaty which relinquished to the United States all that portion of the State of South Dakota which lies between the Sioux and the Missouri Rivers, and south of a point beginning at the mouth of Medicine Creek just south of Pierre, thence up Medicine Creek to its source, thence to the source of Snake River, down Snake River to the James, thence to Lake Kampeska and the Sioux River. The northern line was approximately from Pierre to Faulkton, thence to Lake Kampeska or Watertown. This excepted, of course the Yankton Reservation of 430,000 acres in Charles Mix County, to which the tribe removed in the summer of 1859, after the treaty had received the consent of the Yankton's or at least of a large majority of them.

6. Frost, Todd & Co. erected a trading house on the site of Yankton about May 1858, and this building and business was in charge of Frank Chapel, George Preshe and George D. Fisk.

7. The entire Yankton tribe gathered on the site of the city of Yankton in July 1859, awaiting the arrival of the government steamer "Carrier," laden with goods and supplies for the Indians which had been promised in the treaty. These goods arrived at Yankton on July 10th, and after issuing a few rations to the Indians, proceeded up the river to the present site of Yankton Agency, and was followed by all the Indians, who settled about the Agency, and ever since have remained peaceably there.

8. With the removal of the Indians, settlers in considerable numbers, many of whom had been waiting on the Nebraska shore, crossed over and settled upon the fertile

lands of Bon Homme, Yankton, Clay and Union Counties, with centers of population at Yankton, Meckling, Vermillion and Elk Point. The first Scandinavian settlers came that year and located in the vicinity of Meckling. In January 1860 the Protestant religious service was held being a sermon by Rev. C. D. Martin, a missionary of the Presbyterian church at Yankton. The Scandinavian Lutherans also began to hold religious services in their homes, in the vicinity of Meckling. The fur trade had practically disappeared from the river, and steam boats came up only at rare intervals, with supplies for the Indian agencies.

9. By 1861, the population had grown until the census revealed six hundred sixty nine white persons in Clay and Union Counties, two hundred eighty seven in Yankton, and one hundred sixty three in Bon Homme. From settlement until 1861, no form of government was provided by the general government.

1. Mr. Martin erected a church at Vermillion in August 1860, and services were held there continuously thereafter. The Methodists organized a class at Richland, Union County in the summer of 1861, with twenty five members.

## CHAPTER XIII.

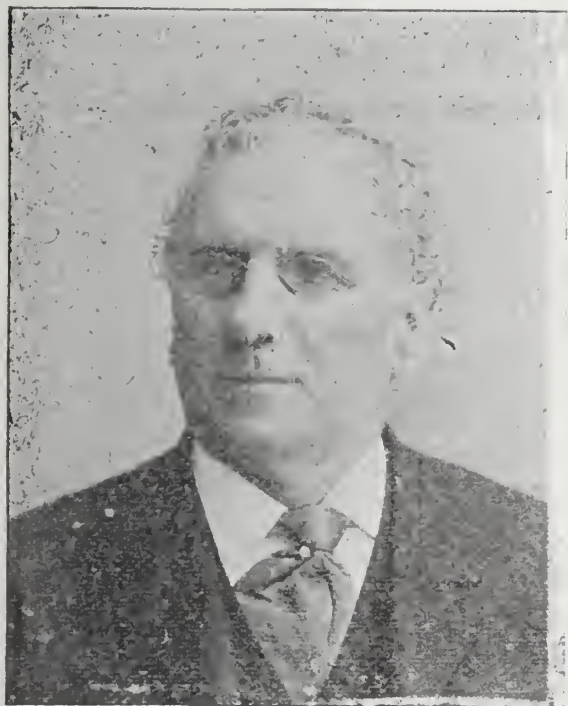
### PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

1. The admission of Minnesota as a state in May 1858, and the failure of the general government to provide for any jurisdiction over the Dakota region, left the settlers in the Sioux and Missouri Valleys in an anomalous position, having legal means neither for preserving the peace or for collecting debts.

2. Immediately upon the admission of Minnesota, the settlers at Sioux Falls elected Hon. Alpheus G. Fuller as their representative to urge upon Congress the erection of a territorial government for Dakota. Mr. Fuller visited Washington, but his right to represent the Dakotans was contested by Delegate Kingsbury of Minnesota, who claimed that that portion of the former Territory of Minnesota without the state boundary, still existed as the Territory of Minnesota, and that he was the duly elected representative in Congress from that Territory. The entire session was spent in a controversy over this point, and nothing was accomplished toward securing the erection of the territory.

3. A movement was therefore started at Sioux Falls to provide a provisional government for the interim. On September 18, 1858, a mass meeting of the citizens of the territory was held at Sioux Falls which provided for the

election of a legislature. This legislature met at Sioux Falls and by it Henry Masters was chosen governor, and J. M. Allen, secretary. These gentlemen appear to have at once entered upon the discharge of the duties of the positions to which they were elected. The legislature adopted the laws of Minnesota for preserving peace and collecting debts.



SAMUEL J. ALBRIGHT.

secretary, and the legislature consisting of the following gentlemen, was chosen:

From the counties of Midway and Rock,—J. R. Amidon, W. W. Brookings.

Big Sioux and Pipestone,—L. B. Atwood, James McCall.

Vermillion and Yankton,—Joseph Scales and J. B.

1. Henry Masters was born in Bath, Maine, in 1806. He was a lawyer by profession and a gentleman of culture. On one occasion at Sioux Falls, he preached a Swedenborgian sermon.

4. On the 5th of September 1859, Henry Masters, the provisional governor, died. He had but recently been renominated as a candidate for reelection to the position. After his death, the name of Samuel J. Albright was substituted, and at the election in November, was elected governor of the provisional government. At the same election, Jefferson P. Kidder was elected delegate to Congress and J. M. Allen was again elected

Breenway, councilmen.

Members of the house of representatives were:—

Big Sioux County, —John Rouse, George Freudenreich,  
R. M. Johnson. S. J. Albright.



JUDGE W. W. BROOKINGS

Midway and Pipestone.—J. W. Evans, C. Cooper, J. E. Peters, Wm. Stevens.

Vermillion and Rock,—William Little, Albert Kilgore, Amos Shaw.

5. The legislature convened early in November and organized by electing Wilmot W. Brookings, president, C. S. White, secretary, and B. Jarret, messenger, and M. V. B. Fish, Sergeant at Arms. The House officers were, speaker, S. J. Albright, clerk, J. W. Stewart.

6. The legislature remained in session one week, and its action was characterized by conservative deliberation. Very many bills were introduced, but the body contented itself with adopting several memorials to Congress: one for the creation of the Territory of Dakota; one asking for \$6000 to defray expenses of the provisional government, and still another petitioning congress to legalize the action of the provisional government.

7. Mr. Albright declined to qualify as governor, and Judge W. W. Brookings, who had been elected president of the council, assumed the position by common consent, and continued in it until the erection of the territory in 1861.

8. On July 2nd 1859, the Dakota Democrat,<sup>1</sup> a newspaper, was established at Sioux Falls by Samuel J. Albright.

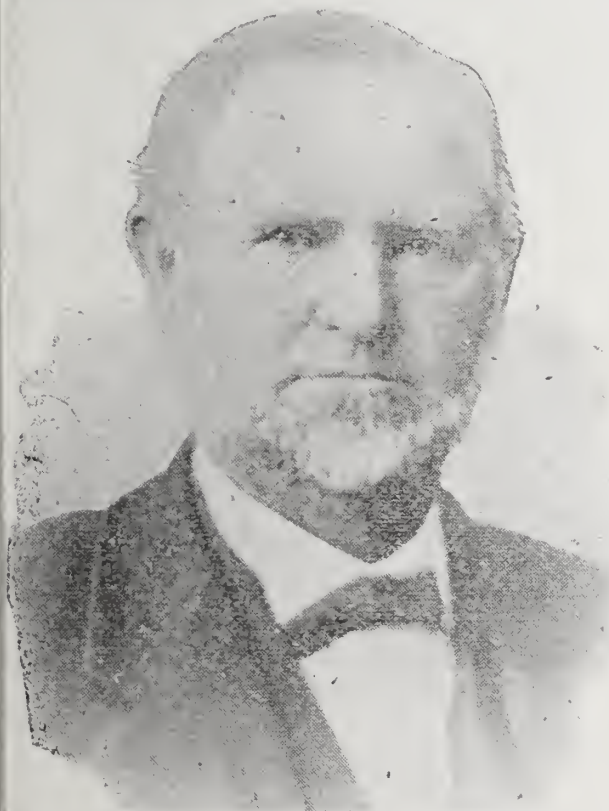
1. The press upon which "The Democrat" was printed, was purchased in Cincinnati in the spring of 1836, and used in printing "The Dubuque Visitor," the first newspaper published in the state of Iowa. Thence it was taken to Lancaster, Wisconsin, in March 1843, and "The Grant County Herald" printed upon it. This was the first newspaper in Western Wisconsin. In 1849, James M. Goodehue, editor of the Herald, removed the press and outfit to St. Paul, Minnesota, and printed upon it the "St. Paul Pioneer," the first newspaper in the state of Minnesota. Thence in 1858, it was brought to Sioux Falls, and the first newspaper in Dakota was established and printed upon it. When the settlers abandoned Sioux Falls in 1862, the press was left there and was thrown upon the rocks and destroyed by the Indians. The platen of it is now in the possession of Senator Richard F. Pettigrew, and Mr. Fred Pettigrew owns the spindle. The type and material used in the publication of the "Democrat" was in 1861, taken to Vermillion and used in the first publication of the "Vermillion Republican."

The paper was four page, six columns, and filled with interesting and valuable matter. It was continued as The Democrat until 1860, when Mr. Albright left the Territory, and it was thereafter published by a Mr. Stewart, under the name of The Independent, and its publication was continued until the summer of 1861.

## CHAPTER XIV

### THE TERRITORY ERECTED.

1. On March 2, 1861, James Buchanan, President of the United States, approved the bill creating the Territory of Dakota. It was left to President Lincoln to carry out the provisions of the bill, which he did in May following, by appointing William Jayne of Illinois, Governor; John Hutchinson of Minnesota, Secretary; Philemon Bliss of Ohio, Chief Justice; and Lorenzo P. Williston of Pennsylvania, and Jos. L. Williams of Tennessee, associate Justices; William E. Gleason of Maryland, attorney general; Wm. F. Shaffer of Illinois, marshal; and George D. Hill of Michigan, surveyor general.



WILLIAM JAYNE

2. Governor Jayne and Secretary Hutchinson arrived at Yankton on the 27th of May 1861. Governor Jayne at once set about to organize the Territory, and providing for a census, and for the apportionment of the Territory into legislative districts, and calling an election to take place on Monday, the 16th day of September 1861. The census showed a population of 1775 whites in the territory.

3. This call for an

election precipitated the first political campaign in Dakota, and a spirited contest for the election of a delegate to Congress. There were three candidates: Capt. Jno. B. S. Todd, People's Candidate; A. J. Bell, known as "The Vermillion Candidate;" and Charles P. Booge of Sioux City, as "The Independent Candidate." At the succeeding election there were 495 votes cast, of which Todd received 397; Bell, 78 and Booge, 110.

4. After providing for the census and the election, Governor Jayne returned to his home at Springfield, Illinois, and did not return until the following spring.

5. The legislature convened upon his call at Yankton on the 17th day of March 1862. At the first session a code of laws was enacted, and Yankton was made the capital, after a contest in which Sioux Falls and Vermillion were defeated for the honor.<sup>1</sup>

6. The organization of the Territory and the political campaign of 1861 resulted in the establishment of two newspapers in the Missouri Valley: "The Dakotain" at Yankton, which still survives in the Press and Dakotan, which was established June 6, 1861; and in August of that year, "The Republican" at Vermillion was established, and still survives.

7. In that year, L. P. Hyde made the first settlement in Lincoln County, at Canton.

1. At the first session of the Legislature, the Counties of Bon Homme, Brookings, Charles Mix, Clay, Deuel, Hutchinson, Lincoln, Minnehaha, Todd, Union and Yankton were created.

## CHAPTER XV.

### THE INDIAN WAR.

1. On the 18th of August 1862, the Santee band of Dakota Indians, residing along the upper Minnesota River, became hostile and attacking the settlers, massacred many of them and took several hundred women and children prisoners. The news of this outbreak rapidly spread among the feeble settlements in Dakota, and produced the utmost consternation. On August 25th, Judge A. B. Amidon and his young son, residents of Sioux Falls, were murdered by Indians while haying about one mile north of the village. The same month a trapper named Wessington and three companions were massacred at Wessington Springs, Jerauld Co.

2. During the previous winter, Companies A. and B. of the First Dakota Cavalry had been recruited at Elk Point, Vermillion, Yankton and Bon Homme. Company A., under command of Captain Nelson Miner; Company B. commanded by Captain William Tripp. These volunteers were divided into squads and stationed about the several settlements, a small detail,—twenty five men,—being at Sioux Falls. When the news of the out-break reached Yankton, Governor Jayne dispatched a messenger to Sioux Falls and ordered the volunteers to bring the settlers to Yankton, which they immediately did and the Sioux Valley was again utterly abandoned by white men. At Yankton, the settlers promptly organized for defense.

All able bodied men were mustered in as home guards under command of Captain F. M. Ziebach, and a strong stockade was erected sufficiently large to accomodate several hundred people. '

3. Some hostile Indians from the Minnesota Valley appeared in the locality, and at the ferry crossing on the James River, three miles east of Yankton, opened fire upon Mr. Greenway, the ferryman, but were promptly repulsed by a detachment of militia under Sergeant A. M. English, who fortunately was near by.

4. Struck by the Ree, the old Yankton chief, who had

1. Sergeant A. M. English of the First Dakota Cavalry, thus describes the Yankton stockade:—

"The stockade commenced on Fourth Street on the alley west of Broadway and run east to Cedar Street; thence south to about mid-way of the block south of Third Street; thence west to place of beginning, and was built of parts lumber, dirt and such other material as could be obtained. A large block house was built inside, and altogether the fortification was quite formidable. Nearly all the people around Yankton were concentrated within the stockade, also many from Bon Homme, where they remained for several weeks and until winter was approaching and the great danger from Indian raids was over for the season. This stockade on the north side was built by digging a trench and throwing up the dirt and sod on the outside, in the ordinary way of throwing up entrenchments, and was about four feet thick and about eight feet high. The east side was built by setting posts about eight feet apart. Boards were then nailed on each side. The space between the boards, which was about ten inches, was filled with dirt and solidly tamped down. The east and west sides were built by setting oak posts close together in the ground. The east, south and west sides were seven feet high. Port holes were made a few feet apart on the sides except the north side, where men could lay, or crouch in the trench, and fire from the embankment. The main gate was on the south side, where it crossed Broadway. In front of this gate was an old smooth-bore four pound cannon, mounted on wagon wheels, manned and loaded ready for action. There were bastions on the north east and south west corners of the stockade.

always been friendly to the whites, remained steadfast in his friendship during this period, and by throwing out a cordon of warriors from the Missouri to the Big Sioux River, protected the settlers from the Santee hostiles from Minnesota.

5. After the first month, the excitement died away and the settlers left the stockade and returned to their farms, feeling secure in the protection afforded by the First Dakota Cavalry and Struck by the Ree's friendly braves.

6. The Minnesota volunteer forces under command of General Sibley, succeeded in effecting the release of the white prisoners held by the Indians at Camp Release, Lac qui parle County, Minnesota, in October, and took 1500 prisoners, thirty eight of whom were executed at Mankato, in December. After the capture at Camp Release, Colonel Marshal pursued a hostile band into South Dakota, capturing several on the banks of Lake Nicholson, not far from Lake Kampeska, in Codington County.

7. Nothing further transpired until the spring of 1863. General Pope, in command of the Department of the North West had located the hostile Indians about the head-waters of the James River, and made arrangements for a vigorous campaign against them. He sent a detachment of Minnesota troops, under General Sibley, from Fort Ridgely, northwest across the north east corner of South Dakota, into the vicinity of Devils Lake, North Dakota. At the same time, he dispatched the Sixth and Seventh Iowa Infantry, and the Second Nebraska, under General Alfred Sully, up the Missouri River, with the intention that they should prevent the savages from crossing the Missouri, and to co-operate with General Sibley in crushing them. Before Sully arrived, Sibley came upon the Indians in the vicinity of Bismarck, North Dakota, and in

the battle of Big Mound, fought on the 29th of July, 1863, killed many of them. The main force of Indians, however, escaped across the Missouri. Sibley returned to Minnesota, without communicating with Sully, who a few weeks later, struck the same band of Indians at White Stone Hill, North Dakota, and with a loss of twenty two men killed, and fifty wounded, left five hundred Indians dead upon the battle field, and two hundred fifty prisoners. With his prisoners, he then marched to Fort Thompson, at what is now known as Crow Creek Agency, in Buffalo County, South Dakota, where he placed them in charge of an Agent, who had been appointed and sent there to take charge of the Indian prisoners captured at Camp Release, Minnesota, after the massacre in the fall of 1862.

8. The first battalion of the Sixth Iowa went into camp for the winter of 1863-4 on the Missouri River, about six miles below the present city of Pierre, where they built temporary quarters, and in honor of their commander, named the post Fort Sully. The remainder of Sully's troops returned by way of Fort Randall to Sioux City.

9. In the exigencies of war, no provision had been made for the maintenance of the prisoners at Fort Thompson until it was too late to send provisions up the Missouri River by steamboat, and the department found it necessary to dispatch an expedition from Mankato, Minnesota, in November 1863. This expedition is known as "The Expedition to Moscow." It consisted of sixty six wagons, drawn by six-ox teams, under the protection of the Seventh Minnesota Cavalry. At that time it was considered most hazardous to start off at that season of the year across the plains, and the soldiers were very reluctant to do so, and threw every possible obstacle in the way of the expedition. The course was directly west from Mankato, passing through what are now Moody, Lake,

Miner, Sanborn, Jerauld and Buffalo Counties, South Dakota, and reached the Indian camp without any special incident on December 20. The troops then proceeded down the Missouri to Sioux City and thence across to Mankato, where they arrived early in January.

10. In the spring of 1864, active operations were again undertaken against the hostiles. General Sully was again sent up the River with the Iowa and Nebraska troops, to which Companies A. and B. of the First Dakota Cavalry, under command of Captain Miner were attached. At the same time, General Sibley proceeded west from Fort Ridgeley across the state, and formed a junction with Sully near Fort Rice, North Dakota. The hostiles had been located in the Black Lands west of the river, and they were attacked there and utterly routed. Sully's command returned to Fort Sully, and the other posts along the Missouri River. The First Dakota Cavalry remained in service within the state until the close of the War of the Rebellion, in 1865, when they were mustered out. These campaigns practically ended all Indian hostilities east of the Missouri River, although in August 1865, Edward Lamure was killed by a party of hostile Santees at the mouth of Brule Creek, in Union County.

The office of the Dakotan was within the stockade and one or more issues of that paper were printed from this fortress.

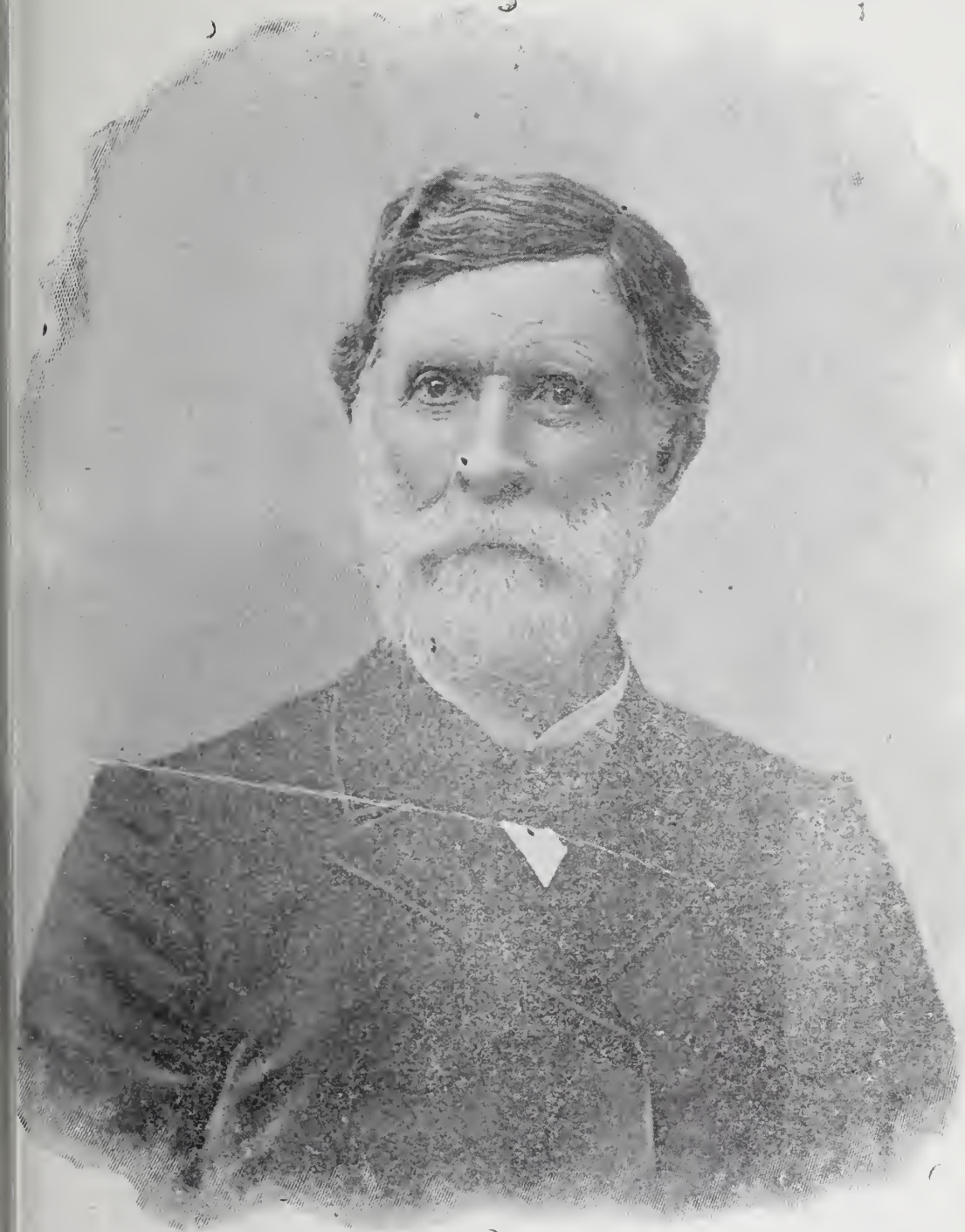
## CHAPTER XVI.

### AFTER THE INDIAN WAR.

1. Just as the Indian outbreak of 1862 occurred, Dakota was in the throes of her second political campaign, Governor Jayne and Gen. J. B. S. Todd being opposing candidates for Congress. The total number of votes polled at that election was 867, and the returns showed that Jayne had received 403 and Todd 375 votes. Mr. Jayne thereupon resigned his office as Governor and Newton Edmunds was appointed by President Lincoln the second Governor of Dakota. General Todd, however, contested the election of Governor Jayne to Congress and secured the seat.

2. In the years 1862, 1863 and 1864, there was a great revival of steam-boat traffic on the Missouri River, owing to military activity and the discovery of gold in the western portion of the Territory, in what are now Montana and Idaho. In 1863 eighteen steamers were navigating the upper Missouri.

3. In the summer of 1863, an organization known as the New York Colony was effected at Syracuse, New York, with Hon. James S. Foster as the secretary and most influential promoter. Mr. Foster came west, and returning to his home, reported favorably upon a location in southern Dakota, and in accordance with his recommendation, one hundred families left New York in the spring of 1864 and



GOV. NEWTON EDMUNDS.

made permanent settlements at various points in the Missouri Valley, between the Big Sioux River and Bon Homme County.

4. In the election of 1864 but six hundred and eight votes were polled in the Territory. Of these Walter A. Burleigh received three hundred eighty six, and General Todd, two hundred twenty two, the former being elected delegate to Congress.

5. In 1865, Congress made an appropriation of \$85,000 for the opening of wagon roads through Dakota leading to the Rocky Mountain gold region, and the money expended here in the opening and construction of roads was of great benefit to the feeble settlements. A good road with substantial bridges was constructed from Sioux City to Yankton, and from Fort Pierre a road was opened to the Black Hills by Judge Wilmot W. Brookings, and another by Col. Gideon C. Moody north west from Fort Pierre across the Big Cheyenne to Montana.

6. The legislature of 1865 petitioned the general government to establish two additional military posts for the protection of the settlers from hostile Indians, asking that one be located at Sioux Falls, the other at a point on the James River midway between Sioux Falls and Fort Randall. In compliance with this request, Fort Dakota was established at Sioux Falls, and a small post at Rockport and garrisoned by government troops until 1870, when upon the representation of the legislature that they were no longer necessary, they were abandoned.

7. The Supreme Court held its first session at Yankton in July 1865.

8. In 1866, peace treaties were effected with all of the tribes of the Missouri River Indians through the tact of Gov. Newton Edmunds. In that year, Hon. Walter A.

Burleigh was reelected delegate to Congress, and the term of Newton Edmunds having expired, Andrew J. Faulk was appointed Governor, in which capacity he served until 1860.

9. During Governor Faulk's administration, there was a renewed influx of immigrants. At the beginning of his term, the white population was estimated at five thousand, and at the close of it, had grown to more than fourteen thousand. Many of the counties created at the first session of the legislature were organized and the government surveys had been extended through all the settled portions.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### RAILROAD BUILDING.

1. By the close of Governor Faulk's administration, the Dakota settlement had passed beyond the experimental stage and a period of substantial development followed.

2. In 1869, President Grant appointed Hon. John A. Burbank of Indiana to succeed Andrew J. Faulk as governor, the term of the latter having expired. Governor Burbank held the office until 1874, and during his administration, the first telegraph and the first railroads were constructed in the territory. A telegraph line was built from Sioux City to Yankton in 1870, at which time there were seven newspapers within the territory.

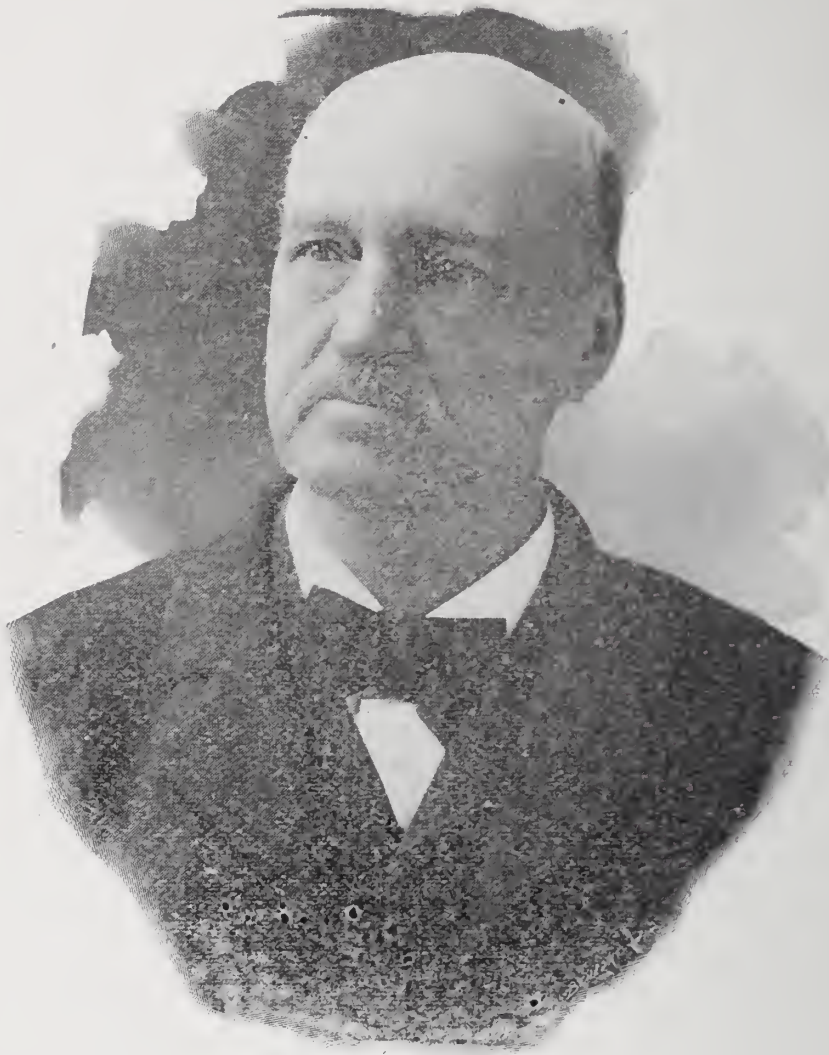
3. 1872 witnessed the first railroad construction. The Dakota Southern Railway, organized in 1871 to build from Sioux City up the Missouri River, completed its line as far as Vermillion, and the next year continued to Yankton. The line has since then been constantly operated and is now known as the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

4. The Winona and St. Peter Railroad, a division of the North Western line, also built into the territory that year, constructing a line from New Ulm, Minnesota, westward entering the territory at Gary, and ending at Lake Kampeska. This line, however, was built for the purpose of holding a land grant and was not operated to any

extent until 1879, until the latter date there being few settlers in that section of the Territory.

5. The discovery of gold in the Black Hills in 1874 gave a new impetus to Dakota development, which in the first instance brought a considerable tide of emigration into the eastern section. Based on the vote cast at the general election in that year, the population was approximated at fifty thousand. The soil had been proven to be richly adapted to agriculture and stock growing, and the rapidly increasing settlements were prosperous.

6. This period of prosperity, however, was followed by two disheartening seasons. A scourge of locusts came down upon the scattered fields of the settlers and ravenously devoured their crops. But while this evil retarded new immigration, the settlers held bravely to their lands.



GOV. JOHN A. BURBANK.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

1. The existence of gold in the Black Hills was first made known to the civilized world by Father Peter J. DeSmet, the eminent missionary, who previous to 1848 had learned from the Indians that gold nuggets were occasionally found there, but nothing of importance grew out of his discovery.

2. In 1857, the government undertook an examination and exploration of the Black Hills, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. Warren, of the Regular army, who led a scientific and military exploration into the Hills, accompanied by Dr. F. V. Hayden, the government geologist. They made a thorough examination of the Hills and discovered traces of gold, but the title to that section still being vested in the Indians, white men were not allowed to go upon the lands.

3. In 1874, Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. A. Custer led another military expedition into the Hills, accompanied by Professor Nathaniel H. Winchell, as geologist and naturalist. In their company was one William T. McKay, an experienced placer miner, and to the latter belongs the honor of having made the first practical discovery of gold in paying quantities in South Dakota. His discovery was made two and one-half miles below the present town of Custer, on French Creek, in August 1874.

4. The reports of General Custer and Professor Winchell upon this expedition are very conservative, mentioning the gold but raising no great hopes for valuable finds. McKay, however, gave his story to the world, and going to Sioux City, Iowa, organized an expedition, in which he shared with Messrs Gordon, Witcher and Tallent, and late in October of that year, proceeded with a company of miners to French Creek, where they erected a strong stockade in the vicinity of his first discovery, and despite very rigorous weather, prospecting was carried on with great success during the ensuing winter. In the spring of 1875, Gordon and Witcher visited Chicago, and the stories they related there, set the whole country on fire with the gold fever. The government, however, interposed every possible obstruction to mining in the Hills until the Indians had relinquished their claim upon the soil, and General Crook was sent, with a detachment of soldiers, to evict the miners already in the Hills, but with little success, however, as the miners evaded him and hiding in the gulches of the mountains, continued to make rich prospects, the information of which leaked out and inflamed the minds of the people of the country.

5. On September 26, 1876, through the instrumentality of Governor Newton Edmunds and Bishop Henry B. Whipple, a treaty with the Dakota Indians was signed at Red Cloud Agency, by which the Indian title to the Black Hills country was relinquished, and the privilege of constructing three wagon roads from the Missouri River across the reservation was granted. One of these lines was built up the Niobrara River from Yankton; a second up the White River, and the third from Bismarck. Later a shorter line by way of the Bad River from Pierre, was constructed and a wonderful influx of miners and adventurers set in, and in an incredibly short space of time, strong mining camps

were established throughout the Hills, and a vast amount of gold was mined. This emigration lead to the early organization of the several counties of that section. Custer and Lawrence Counties were organized in April 1877, and Pennington on May 9th of that year.

This development occurred during the term of John L. Pennington as territorial governor. He was appointed by President Grant, to succeed John A. Burbank in 1874, taking possession of the office on the 26th day of January in that year, and continuing for four years.



GEORGE H. HAND.

## CHAPTER, XIX.

### THE BOOM.

1. Close on the heels of the gold discovery in the Black Hills, came that period which has come to be known as "The Boom" in eastern Dakota. Beginning with 1878 and extending through to 1885 was a time of development, settlement, and railroad building, scarcely paralleled in history. The population of the Territory in 1875 was fifty thousand; five years later it had grown to one hundred thirty five thousand, and in 1885, the Federal census showed a total population of four hundred fifteen thousand people.

---

1. Col. McClure writing at that date said: "The growth of Dakota is marvelous. The oldest resident, one who has long been accustomed to the push and activity of western life, can scarcely keep pace with the changes at present occurring about him. New towns spring up in a night, railroads reach out their long arms into the erstwhile wilderness and the shriek of the locomotive blends with the wail of the affrighted and departing coyote, and the thrifty farm blossoms on the rich bottom where but yesterday pastured the buffalo in the succulent meadows. Electric lights, waterworks, street railways, artesian wells, graded streets and public improvements of every description, are being added to the list of advantages heralded forth by such of the older cities as had not already accomplished these feats of enterprise. As for railway extensions, those already completed and those projected and under contract puzzle the most careful map maker in his attempt to outline them all."

2. In 1878, President Hayes appointed Hon. William A. Howard, a distinguished Congressman from the state of Michigan, governor of Dakota. His health was feeble and he died after a little more than one year of service.<sup>2</sup> During an interval of several months covering a period before and after Gov Howard's death and terminating early in 1880, George H. Hand, territorial secretary, was acting governor.<sup>3</sup> During the administration of governor Howard, the Insane Asylum was located at Yankton and the penitentiary at Sioux Falls.

3. In 1880, Nehemiah G. Ordway of New Hampshire,<sup>4</sup> was appointed governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by Governor Howard's death. During his administration, many of the leading counties of the state were settled and towns established.

4. In 1877, population poured into the Sioux River

---

2. Gov. Howard was born in Vermont in 1812. He graduated from Middlebury college and at once settled in Detroit. He was a member of congress from Michigan from 1856 to 1863 and held a high position among the nation's wisest counselors and he is esteemed as one of Dakota's best and most sagacious governors. He did much for the advancement of the territory. He found the finances of the territory in a sad shape with her warrants at a great discount and her credit abroad so low as not to be quoted. He loaned his own personal credit to the territory. He advanced his own funds to provide for the care of the insane, the blind and the convicts, and so wisely managed the affairs of the territory that her paper was brought to a par before his death.

3. George H. Hand was born at Akron, Ohio in 1837 and in his youth removed to Wisconsin, where he studied law. He served in the Chicago Board of Trade battery during the civil war, and settled at Yankton in 1865. He was appointed successively United States attorney, register of the Yankton land office and secretary of the territory, holding the latter position from 1874 to 1882. From Feb. 5 to June 24, 1880 he was acting governor. He died March 10, 1891, while attending the legislature at Pierre.

Counties. Flandreau, in Moody County and Medary in Brookings; became places of importance. The upper Sioux Valley was settled in 1878, and Watertown became an important centre of immigration and population. By 1880, the flood poured over the middle coteau and the James River Valley became the chief centre of attraction to immigrants. Mitchell, Huron, Redfield, Aberdeen and Pierre date from that year.

5. Railroad building was rapidly extended throughout the territory. New lines reaching Aberdeen, Huron, Pierre, Mitchell and other important centres were built; schools and churches were everywhere established, and in a single season, the wilderness became the home of a thriving<sup>5</sup> properous population.

---

4. Gov. Ordway was born at Warner, New Hampshire in 1828. He was successively superintendent of mail transportation in New England, sergeant at arms of the national house of representatives, and member of the New Hampshire legislature. As governor of Dakota he early incurred the hostility of almost the entire population of South Dakota. It was a period of wonderful development and in the organization of new counties and the location of county seats the law made the governor an active agent and the impression that the governor was making county seats a commodity of commerce, rapidly became a fixed conviction in the public mind and it was generally believed that Gov. Ordway used his official position for the promotion of the passage of the bill for the removal of the capital from Yankton for speculative purposes. This belief practically destroyed his usefulness as an executive.

5. Gilbert A. Pierce was a native of Catteragus county New York and graduate of Chicago university. He served thruout the civil war in the ninth Indiana volunteers, entering as a second lieutenant and was mustered out a colonel. He has been a member of the Indiana legislature, and was associate editor and managing editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean for twelve years. He was one of the first United States senators from North Dakota and has since been United States minister to Portugal. He is the author of several successful novels and a dictionary of Dickens works.



Gov. ORDWAY.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

6. The winter of 1880-81 will always be known as the winter of deep snows. A pleasant Autumn terminated with a phenomenal snow storm beginning on October 15 and continuing three days. Thousands of settlers on new homesteads were quite unprepared for so unusual a visitation and there was much suffering among both people and live stock. The weather continued inclement and with little interruption severe winter extended from the middle of October until late in April. By the New Year the railroads in the northern section were hopelessly blockaded and were not in operation again, until early in May. The stocks of fuel and merchandise were quite exhausted and the settlers in the towns and on the farms alike were reduced to the necessity of resorting to most primitive means of living. The previous season had been fruitful and there was an abundance of grain and after the troubles incident to the first storm in October there was little actual suffering.

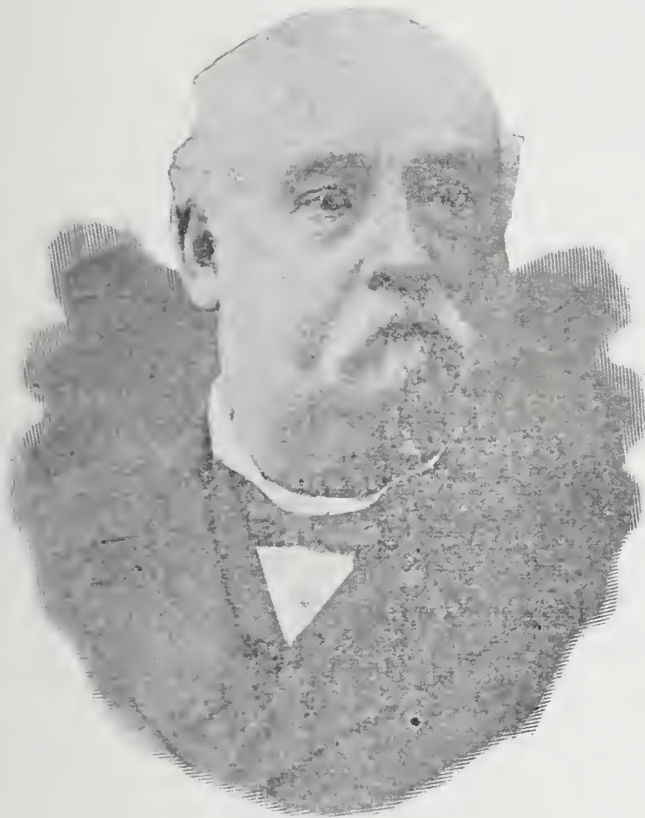
7. The unusual length and severity of this winter in southern Dakota, brought about another untoward complication. Early in March the warm chinook winds came across the Rockies and released the floods of the Yellowstone and the upper Missouri which pouring down over the extraordinary ice fields of the middle Missouri produced a general "break up," accompanied by exceptionally high water. An ice gorge ninety feet in height formed at the mouth of the James river, which in a few hours time resulted in flooding the valley for miles above to tremendous depth. The village of Green Island, opposite Yankton, was utterly destroyed and the "mother city" herself suffered serious damage. When the ice gorge gave way the escaping waters swept the lower valley with terrible fury. The village of Vermillion, then situated under the hill, directly south of its present location, was swept away and

all the bottom-land farms were submerged, causing great loss of buildings and live stock.

8. The severe winter and subsequent flood had little effect upon immigration, which in the spring of 1881 came on in greater numbers than previously. A season of good crops followed and then as if to compensate the rigors of the preceeding year the winter of 1881-82 was the mildest of any which we have record. Agricultural pursuits were carried on in each month of the winter. There was no snow.

9. The Legislature in 1882 provided for a commission to relocate the capitol of the Territory, which up to that time had been at Yankton. Many towns contested for the honor, but the commission finally decided upon Bismarck, in the northern part of the Territory.

10. Gilbert A. Pierce of Illinois was appointed Governor to succeed Nehemiah G. Ordway, in the summer of 1885.



Gov. PENNINGTON.

## CHAPTER XX.

### DIVISION AND STATEHOOD.

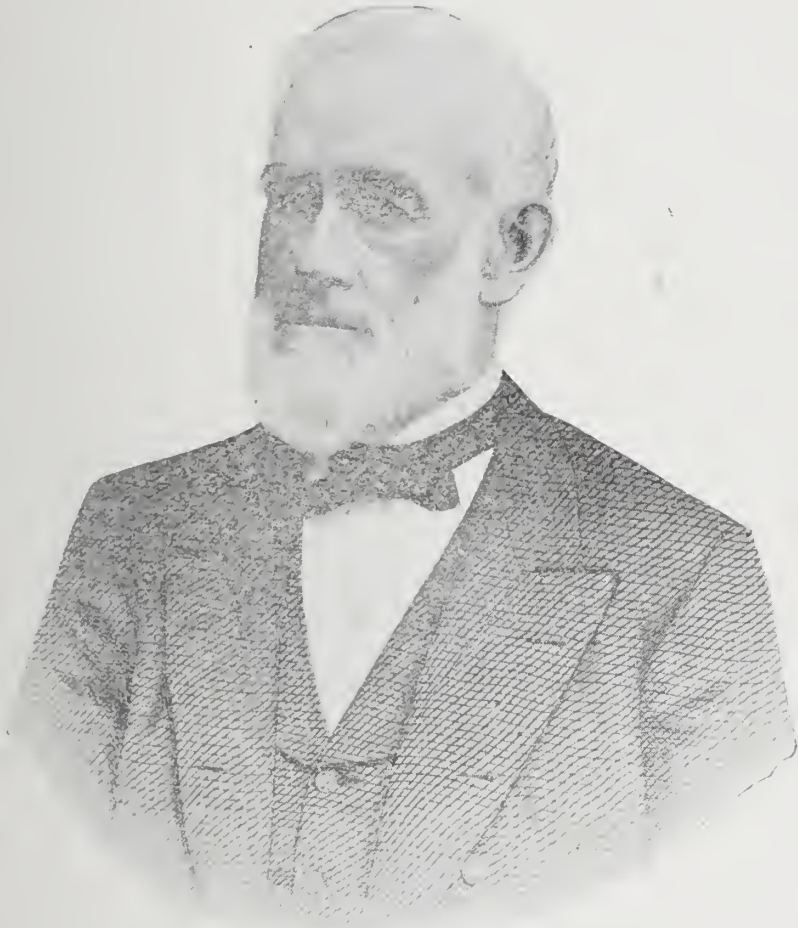
1. As early as 1872, the territorial legislature memorialized Congress to divide the Territory of Dakota, upon the 46th parallel of latitude, and to erect two territorial governments. From that time forward, the division of the territory was constantly agitated, and Congress again and again petitioned to take action in the matter, but without avail.<sup>1</sup>

2. During the session of the legislature in 1883, a bill passed both houses, providing for a constitutional convention to be held at the capitol in October of that year, for the purpose of framing a constitution for a state to comprise all that portion of Dakota south of the 46th parallel. This bill was vetoed by Governor Ordway

3. The first independent citizen's movement, looking to a division of the territory began in a mass convention, held at Canton on June 21, 1882, representatives were present from ten counties of South Dakota. It was the unanimous sentiment of the delegates that earnest action should

---

1. At seven successive sessions, the territorial legislature, petitioned congress for division, as follows: Jan. 12, 1871, unanimous; Dec. 21, 1872, four opposing votes; Dec. 19, 1874, one opposing vote; Jan. 24, 1877, unanimous; 1879, unanimous; 1881, asking for division into three states; 1882, unanimous. Not less than 42 different bills, relating to the division of Dakota territory, were introduced in Congress, between 1882 and 1888.



GOV. W. A. HOWARD.

be taken, looking to the division of the territory and the admission of the south half. The convention organized as "The Dakota Citizens League" and appointed an executive committee of seven, with power to call a delegate convention at Huron.<sup>2</sup>

4. On June 19, 1883, a delegate convention of the people was held at Huron, to devise a plan of action.<sup>3</sup> Prior to the meeting of the convention, the press of the southern half of the Territory, had taken unanimous and strong action for division. The convention was composed of the strongest and most capable men then residing in the Territory.<sup>3</sup> It was a great convention in every respect, and did its work with that calm deliberation and sagacity which encouraged all friends of the movement.<sup>4</sup> It adopted an address to the people, and an ordinance providing for a constitutional convention to meet in September of that year. This convention duly assembled and elected Bartlett Tripp, president,<sup>5</sup> and adopted a constitu-

---

2. The executive committee of the "Dakota Citizens League" consisted of Wilmot Whitfield and Joseph Ward of Yankton county, N. C. Nash of Lincoln, S. Fry Andrews of Turner, W. C. Bowers of Minnehaha, F. B. Foster of Hanson, J. V. Himes of Union.

3. This convention was duly called by the executive committee of "Dakota Citizens League." Its sessions were held in a great wigwam, erected by the citizens of Huron. There were 188 delegates from 34 counties. For list of delegates, see appendix. B. G. Caulfield of Lawrence was president and Philip Lawrence of Kingsbury was secretary.

4. For membership and officers of this convention, see appendix.

5. The following gentlemen comprised this committee Bartlett Tripp, Newton Edmunds and Hugh J. Campbell, of Yankton, A. G. Kellam and F. M. Goodykoontz of Chamberlain, A. C. Mellette, of Watertown, B. G. Caulfield, and G. C. Moody of Deadwood, C. H. Winsor and W. W. Brookings of Sioux Falls, John R. Whiteside of Vermillion, M. H. Day of Springfield, John M. Pease of Mt. Vernon, W. H. Brayton of Ree Heights, S. H. Bronson, Howard, James A. Ward, Pierre, John Cain, Huron, A. W. Hager, Mitchell, Oscar S. Gifford, Canton, Geo. Freeman, Elk Point, James Baynes, Alexandria, Robt. Dollard, Scotland, E. W. Foster, Frankfort, Thomas Sterling, Northville, A. Boynton, Lennox, R. W. Welsh, Plankinton and R. C. Lake and C. L. Wood, of Rapid City.

tion, which was submitted to the people at an election held in November, which was ratified by a vote of 12336 for, and 6814 against. A committee of representative men was appointed to present the constitution to congress.<sup>6</sup> Nothing came of this movement,

5. The legislature of 1885 enacted a law providing for a constitutional convention to be held at Sioux Falls September 8, 1885, to be composed of delegates from that portion of the territory south of the 46th parallel. This bill was approved by Governor Gilbert A. Pierce. An election for the choice of delegates to this convention was held on June 20th. The convention assembled at Sioux Falls Sept, 8, 1885, and Judge Alonzo J. Edgerton was chosen president.<sup>7</sup> The convention remained in session until the 22nd day of September, and the constitution framed by it was adopted on the 3rd day of November by a vote of 25,132 votes for, and 6,522 against.<sup>8</sup>

6. A provision for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors was submitted separately and adopted by a vote of 15,552 for, and 15,218 against. A provision for minority representation in the legislature was rejected by a vote of 11,256 for, and 16,640 against. Huron was chosen the temporary seat of government by a vote of 12,695; Pierre receiving 10,574; Sioux Falls, 3,338; Chamberlain 3,170, Alexandria 1,374.

7. The following state officers were elected:—Arthur C. Mellette, governor; Alexander E. Frank, Lieutenant-governor; Hugh S. Murphy, Secretary of State; Frank

---

6. For the membership and officers of this convention, see appendix.

7. The expense of this convention was borne by a tax, levied upon property situated south of the 46 parallel.

8. For membership of this legislature see appendix.

Alexander, Auditor; D. W. Diggs, Treasurer; Robert Dillard, Attorney General; E. Sheridan Jones, Superintendent of Instruction; W. H. H. Beadle, Land Commissioner; Alphonzo G. Kellam, Dighton Corson and John E. Bennett, Judges of the Supreme Court. Oscar S. Gifford and Theodore D. Kanouse, representatives to Congress. A Legislature was also elected.

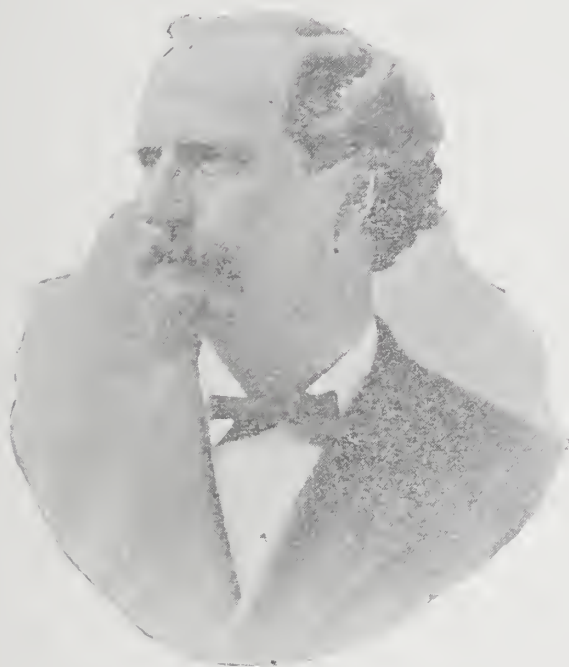
8. The Legislature was convened at Huron on the 14th day of December 1885, and listened to an able message from Governor Mellette,<sup>9</sup> after which, Gideon C. Moody and Alonzo J. Edgerton were elected United States senators. The Legislature passed a memorial to Congress and adjourned without further action. For four years thereafter, Congress took no final action in compliance with the prayer of the South Dakotans, but during all of this period, the campaign was actively prosecuted. Throughout the campaign for division and admission, General Hugh J. Campbell of Yankton was an active and earnest advocate.

9. Finally, on the 22nd day of February 1889, President Cleveland approved the bill for the division of the Territory, and ratified the Sioux Falls Constitution of 1885, providing, however, for a new convention to make necessary amendments. This new convention was duly elected on the 14th day of May 1889, and assembled in Sioux Falls on the 4th day of July.<sup>10</sup> Judge Alonzo J. Edgerton was again elected president of the convention.

---

9. For membership and officers of this convention see appendix.

10. The bill for the admission of South Dakota was known as the Omnibus Bill and provided for the admission of North Dakota, Montana and Washington as well. President Harrison's proclamation of Nov. 2. provided for the admission of these four states simultaneously.



GOV. GILBERT A. PIERCE.

With a few necessary amendments, the convention readopted the constitution of 1885, and passed an ordinance providing for a division of the property of the former territory.

10. The constitution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote at the election held on the 1st day of October. The prohibition clause was again submitted separately, and received 39,509 votes for, and 33,456 votes against it. In this year, there was a bitter fight for the location of the temporary seat of government, the result being 27096 votes for Pierre, 14,914 votes for Huron; 11,970 votes Watertown, 11,763 for Mitchell, 7,503 for chamberlain.

11. Arthur C. Mellette was elected Governor; J. H. Fletcher, Lieutenant Governor; Amund O. Ringsrud, Secretary of State; Lucius C. Tayler, Auditor; William F. Smith, Treasurer, Robert Dollard, Attorney General, Alphonzo G. Kellam, Dighton Corson, and John E. Bennett, Judges of the Supreme Court. John A. Pickler and Oscar S. Gifford were elected members of Congress. Members of the state legislature was also elected at the election of October 1st.

12. On the 2nd day of November 1889, Benjamin Harrison, then President of the United States, issued his proclamation admitting South Dakota as a state of the Union. The legislature convened immediately on that day, and elected Richard F. Pettigrew and Gideon C. Moody, United States Senators.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### THE MESSIAH WAR.

1. The year in which South Dakota became a state of the Union, will always be known as the season of the great drouth, which was wide spread through the central portion of the American continent, and came with peculiar severity upon the settlers of the newer counties on the South Dakota frontier. The homesteaders of Dakota had up to that time devoted themselves very largely to wheat growing, and not having as yet accumulated a surplus, the total loss of their crop in this season, left many of them in a destitute condition. Through the exertions of Governor Mellette, ample provision for the necessities of all were provided.<sup>1</sup>

---

1. Governor Mellette's interpretation of the constitutional limitation of taxation and indebtedness, rendered it impossible to appropriate money to meet the necessities of the drouth stricken settlers and when the full extent of the calamity became apparent the Governor made an appeal to the people of the state to provide by private subscription for the wants of the settlers. Being disappointed in the response, the Governor went to the large eastern cities and appealed for aid. To every subscriber he gave his promise that every dollar and every pound of grain should go directly to the worthy destitute, without being diminished by one cent for the administration of the fund. He faithfully kept the pledge and paid of his own money more than \$3600 for the expense of the administration. In the aggregate he secured \$39,637.36 in cash, and so carefully did he expend it that the absolute necessities for food and seed, for every destitute family in the state was supplied and he still had \$3,961.10 in the fund, which he returned pro rata to the subscribers. This grand but thankless work brought upon him the disapprobation of the boomer element and cost him his political popularity.

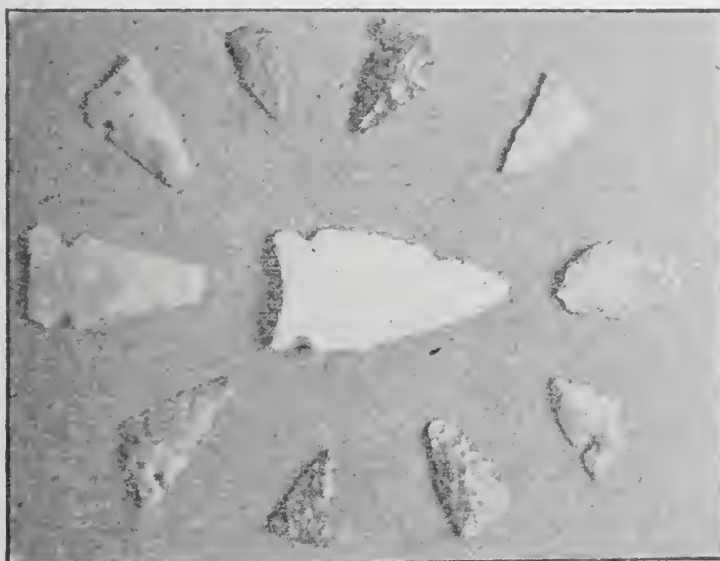
2. In another way this drouth seriously affected the young state for it deprived the Indians upon the reservations west of the Missouri river of their crops also, and as the government's provision for their sustenance was not sufficient for their maintainance, without being supplemented by crops of their own growing, they too were left in a condition bordering on starvation, and primarily this was the reason of the uprising which occurred in the autumn of 1890.

3. Early treaties with the Indians had opened to settlement all that portion of South Dakota east of the Missouri river, and to the Black Hills country, except the small sections included in the Sisseton, Yankton and Crow Creek reservations. A new treaty was negotiated in the summer of 1889, which relinquished the Indian title to the section lying between the Missouri river and the Black Hills, and between the Big Cheyenne river and the White river. This treaty was duly ratified and the section opened to settlement in February 1890. The failure of crops, the influx of settlers and the failure of the Federal government to fully comply with the provisions of the treaty of 1877, in furnishing the Indians with sufficient provisions for their maintenance, combined to make the Sioux exceedingly dissatisfied and hostile.

4. About this time, the Indians of the state of Nevada became excited over the pretensions of certain white and Indian imposters, who assumed to be Messiahs of the Indian races, and who promised the annihilation of white men, and to restore the Indians to their primitive condition, with vast supplies of the wild game which had already departed from the plains. These Nevada Indians sent runners to all of the Indian nations, and induced them to send emissaries to the Nevada country to be instructed by these Messiah pretenders, and these delegations came



1 Knife. 2 Arrow head. 3 Copper arrow head.  
Found at Pierre.



Found at Pierre.

back to Dakota with wonderful promises, which greatly inflamed the minds of the dissatisfied Indians against their white neighbors. The Messiahs introduced among the Indians a sort of sacred dance, in which the various Dakota tribes indulged in a frenzy which increased almost to the point of insanity.

5. Sitting Bull, a head man of the Standing Rock Sioux, and one of the most capable and cunning savages known in American History, took advantage of the dissatisfaction and of the frenzy of the Indians, to cement them in a conspiracy to join all their forces in an uprising against the whites under his leadership, to begin in the spring of 1891. The government securing information of this conspiracy, determined to crush it in its incipency. The leaders in it were Sitting Bull at Standing Rock, Short Bull at the Pine Ridge Agency, Hump, chief at the Cheyenne Agency, and Big Foot, a warrior under Hump.

6. General Nelson Miles, in command of the Department of the Missouri, determined to arrest and remove these leaders from the reservations, and the enterprise was undertaken about the first of December, 1890. The first movement was against Sitting Bull on December 11th, at his home near Standing Rock Agency, in North Dakota. Sitting Bull resisted arrest and was killed, together with seven of his warriors, but not until six of the Indian police had given up their lives. All of Sitting Bull's warriors were placed under arrest.

7. Hump was visited by Captain Ewers of the Regular Army, at his home near the Cheyenne Agency, and he surrendered without opposition. Big Foot, however, gathered a party of one hundred sixteen warriors and started for the Bad Lands on the White river, which was pre-arranged as the rendezvous of the hostiles.

8. Short Bull, the hostile leader at Pine Ridge Agency, in November, had gathered a body of some three thousand hostiles and taken them into the impassable gulches and ravines of the Bad Lands, from whence they had maintained themselves by robbing the Indians and white settlers of their herds.

9. While these matters were in progress, General Brooke had disposed a large force of soldiers about the reservation frontiers, in such a way as to protect the settlers, and at the same time, close in upon the hostiles. Governor Mellette had also been active and had armed the settlers and held the state militia in readiness to move to the frontier at a moment's notice.

10. When it was learned that the camp of Big Foot had escaped, the troops on the Cheyenne river, the troops on the south were warned to prevent him from joining the hostile element in the Bad Lands, and orders were given to the troops under Colonel Carr and General Brooke, not only to intercept the movement of Big Foot and party, but to cause their arrest. This was accomplished by Major Whiteside on the 28th day of December, 1890, who met Big Foot one and one-half miles west of Porcupine creek and demanded his surrender. The band submitted without resistance and moved with the troops seven miles, where they were directed to camp, which they did in such position as the commanding officer directed.

11. Major Whiteside had a force of four hundred seventy men as against one hundred six warriors then present in Big Foot's band. The next morning a scouting party of ten of Big Foot's band who had been out looking after the hostile band in the Bad Lands returned, and immediately thereafter, the Indian warriors, who had hidden their short guns under their blankets, opened fire upon the sol-



Gov. A. C. MELLETTE.

diers. In the short but decisive fight that followed, thirty soldiers were killed or mortally wounded, and two hundred Indians, men, women and children were killed. The remainder of the Indians were held prisoners. This affair occurred at Wounded Knee creek, and is known as the Battle of Wounded Knee.

12. On that day, December 29th, Short Bull with his camp of three thousand hostiles, had abandoned the Bad Lands and were returning to Pine Ridge Agency, probably with the intention of suspending hostilities but the news of the affair at Wounded Knee coming to them, they turned back and assumed a hostile attitude on White Clay creek, about seventeen miles from Pine Ridge Agency, his force being augmented by previously friendly Sioux, who had become excited by the news from Wounded Knee, until that night he had in his camp four thousand Indians, and more than one thousand fighting men.

13. On December 30th, a small band of Short Bull's Indians came near the Catholic Mission, four miles from Pine Ridge, and set fire to one of the small buildings. Colonel Forsythe, with eight troops of cavalry and one piece of artillery, was sent out to drive them away. The Indians fell back, as he moved out until they had proceeded six miles from the camp at Pine Ridge. There he halted and was immediately surrounded by a force of Indians. Colonel Forsythe sent back for re-inforcements, and Major Henry with four troops of cavalry and one Hotchkiss gun, moved out at once and drove the Indians away without casualty, thereby rescuing the Seventh Cavalry from its perilous position. Lieutenant Mann, of Col. Forsythe's force was mortally wounded, one private killed and several wounded. Not more than seventy young warriors engaged in this affair, which is known as the Skirmish at the Mission. On the same day the wagon train of the Ninth

Cavalry was attacked by Indians, and was repulsed by the troops guarding it.

14. On January 3rd, an attack was made on Captain Carr's troop of the Sixth Cavalry and quickly and handsomely repulsed. The Indians were held in their position along White Clay Creek until their frenzy had somewhat subsided.

15. At this time, General Miles, who had a personal acquaintance with most of the leading hostiles, assumed personal command of the troops in the field, and by his wisdom and sagacity, was enabled to bring them to reason and restore confidence. On the 16th of January, the hostiles came in and camped under the guns of the soldiers, and surrendered their entire force of nearly four thousand people. They surrendered nearly seven hundred guns, and as hostages for their good behavior, the persons of Kicking Bear and Short Bull, the two leaders, and twenty other warriors of the same class, were taken to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, where they were held for a period to guarantee a permanent peace. The entire campaign from the time of the arrest of Sitting Bull, until the surrender of the hostiles at Pine Ridge, was but thirty-two days.<sup>2</sup>

16. While the general government was preparing for the campaign as above outlined Gov. Mellette took prompt action to place the state militia on a war footing and the South Dakota National Guard was ready to move to the frontier at a moment's notice. In the Black Hills, Col. Merrit H. Day, under the direction of Gov. Mellette, gathered up two companies of volunteer cavalry and hastened to the Badlands where they rendered most effective service until the trouble was over.

---

2. The Mesiah war is so interesting an event in the history of the state that the report of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, then department commander, made to the war department upon the causes of the war and the campaign following, is embodied in a chapter published in the appendix hereto.

## CHAPTER XXII.

1890—1898.

1. In the summer of 1890, an independent political party, an outgrowth of the Farmers Alliance movement, sprang into existence and precipitated a campaign which was most earnestly fought. The Republican ticket was again successful. Governor Mellette was reelected, the opposing candidates being H. L. Loucks, independent, and Maris Taylor, Democrat. The first state officers were reelected, with the exception of John R. Gamble for Congress in place of Oscar S. Gifford. William Walter Taylor, state treasurer, Cortez Salmon, superintendent of schools, Thomas H. Ruth, commissioner of school and public lands. The legislature, however, left the Republicans in a slight minority as against a fusion of the Democrat and Independent votes<sup>1</sup>. James H. Kyle, after a protracted dead-lock in the legislature, was elected United States Senator, as a compromise candidate, in place of Gideon C. Moody, who had served since statehood<sup>2</sup>. John R. Gamble, Member of Congress, who had not yet taken his seat in that body, died in the summer of 1891, and at a special election held in November of that year, John L. Jolley of Vermillion, was elected his successor.

A splendid crop in this year restored the confidence of the settlers in the new state, and during this and the succeeding season, a period of prosperity prevailed. There was, however, little immigration.

2. In 1892, the Republican ticket was again successful in the election, Charles H. Sheldon of Day County being elected Governor; Abraham L. VanOsdel, Independent, and P. F. McClure, Democrat being opposing candidates. The state officers elected this year were Charles N. Herried, Lieutenant-Governor; Thomas Thorson, Secretary of State; John E. Hipple, State Auditor; Thomas H. Ruth, Commissioner of School and Public lands; Cortez Salmon, Superintendent of Instruction; Coe I. Crawford, Attorney General. John A. Pickler and William V. Lucas were elected to Congress.

3. With the summer of 1893, the great financial depression which came upon the country at large, fell with especial severity upon South Dakota, where the settlers were not yet prepared to resist so far reaching a financial stringency. In that year, the original Supreme Court was reelected, but on the 31st day of December, Judge John E. Bennett died. Howard G. Fuller, of Faulk County, was appointed by Governor Sheldon to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Bennett's death.

4. The election of 1894 was again favorable to the Republicans. Governor Sheldon was reelected over Howe, Independent, and James A. Ward, Democrat. Kirk G. Phillips was elected State Treasurer; Frank Crane, Superintendent of Instruction; John L. Lockhart, Land Commissioner; Robert J. Gamble succeeded William V. Lucas in Congress.

---

1. The legislature of 1891, was so constituted that Mr. Chas. X. Seward, elected to the house of representatives from Codington Co., as an independent republican held the balance of power between the regular republicans on one hand and the fusion of the democrats and independents on the other. The Fusionists selected Mr. Seward as their candidate for Speaker, which gave them control of the legislative organization. The seats of several certificated republican members were contested and the Fusionists unseated enough of them to give them a good working majority in the house and upon joint ballot.

5. The year 1895 opened with an event which startled the people of the state, and coming as it did upon the heels of the great financial depression of 1893, still further distressed the people and disastrously effected the credit of the community. William Walter Taylor, the outgoing State Treasurer, who had hitherto enjoyed the absolute confidence of the people, and upon whose integrity no reflection had ever been cast, defaulted in the sum of \$367,000, the entire available cash in the treasury, and he absconded, going to Central America and other foreign points, from whence he had hoped to effect a compromise with the state. Failing in this, he returned and surrendered himself to the authorities. He was convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to two years incarceration in the state penitentiary, a defect in the law rendering a longer sentence impossible. His successor, Mr. Kirk G. Phillips, entering office with an empty treasury, by great energy and sagacity, soon again placed the state upon a sound financial footing.

---

2. The senatorial contest began on Jan. 20, and 38 ballots were taken, terminating Feb. 16, before an election resulted. Gideon C. Moody was the republican caucus nominee for re-election. Bartlett Tripp received the Democratic strength and the independent vote was divided among several leaders. There were 169 votes on joint ballot, 85 being necessary for a choice when all members were present and voting. On the first ballot Gideon C. Moody received 76 votes, Bartlett Tripp 24, James W. Harden 20, Geo. C. Crose 15, Alonzo Wardall 10, Samuel W. Crosand 9, Hugh J. Campbell 5, H. C. Preston 3, Z. D. Scott 2, and Oscar S. Gifford, Eugene A. Dye, William Elliot and Americus B. Melville one vote each. The balloting continued without material change until Feb. 5, when the republicans concentrated the greater portion of their strength upon Americus B. Melville, giving him 53 votes, while 56 independent votes were on that day given to Hugh J. Campbell, Mr. Tripp retaining his original strength. On Feb. 11, the republicans again presented Mr. Moody with 67 votes, the independent strength for the first time on this day being concentrated

6. The experiences of the settlers in Dakota had by this time convinced the more progressive element that it was unsafe to depend so entirely as formerly upon wheat growing for a livelihood, and many farmers turned their attention to other lines of industry. About this time the first new process creameries were erected in the state, and in many of the central counties quite revolutionized agricultural methods to the great gain of the people.

7. In January 1896, Judge Kellam of the Supreme Court resigned, and Dick Haney of Davison County was appointed to succeed him. In the election of that year, Andrew E. Lee, the candidate of a fusion of the Populists, or Independents, with the Democrats, was elected Governor over Amund O. Ringsrud, the Republican candidate. John E. Kelly and Freeman Knowles were elected to Congress over Robert J. Gamble and Coe I. Crawford, Republican. The other state officers elected were William H. Roddle, Secretary of State; Kirk G. Phillips, State Treasurer; Henry E. Mayhew, Auditor; John L. Lockhart, Land Commissioner; Frank Crane, Superintendent of Instruction; all Republicans. Melvin E. Grigsby, Fusionist Candidate, was elected Attorney General over Stephen V. Jones, opposing candidate. Arthur C. Mellette, first governor of the State, died in May of that year.

---

on James H. Kyle, who received 59 votes. On Feb. 13 the Republicans presented Thos. Sterling as the party candidate and gave him 64 votes, which owing to an unusual number of absentees on that day lacked 5 votes only of an election. On Sunday, February 15, a number of independent members signified their intention of voting for Gov. Mellette, a republican, unless an election was reached at the first ballot on Monday morning. This announcement led the democratic members to come to an agreement with the independent members to unite upon the election of Mr. Kyle, which agreement was carried out at the session on Monday, February 16, when Mr. Kyle received 75 votes a majority of all present, thus terminating the contest.

8. The Legislature of 1897, after a most bitter and protracted contest, reelected James H. Kyle United States Senator<sup>3</sup>.

9. In 1898, Governor Lee was reelected over Kirk G. Phillips, Republican candidate. Robert J. Gamble and Charles H. Burke, Republicans, were elected to Congress. John T. Kean was elected Lieutenant-Governor; William H. Roddle, Secretary of State; John Schamber, State Treasurer; David Eastman, Land Commissioner; E. E. Collins, Superintendent of Instruction; John L. Pyle, Attorney General; all Republicans. In October of that year, Governor Charles H. Sheldon, second governor of the state, died.

---

3. Mr. Kyle's second election by the legislature of 1897 was an event even more interesting than his election in 1891. His first choice, as has been seen, resulted from a combination of the Democrats and Independents or populists, while curiously enough his second election was due to a combination of Republican and Populist votes. The legislature of 1897 consisted of 126 votes on joint ballot of which 53 only were republicans and 9 were democratic, the remainder being Populists. Maj. John A. Pickler was the republican nominee. Irving A. Weeks the Democratic candidate and the populist strength was divided between James H. Kyle, Henry L. Loucks, Adoniram J. Plowman, Frank M. Goodykoontz and Andrew J. Keller. From the outset Mr. Kyle led the Populist strength, having 33 votes. The contest began Jan. 19 and ended Feb. 18. Twenty seven joint ballots were taken. On the last ballot the Republican vote was thrown to Mr. Kyle, giving him 65 votes.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### THE SPANISH WAR.

1. South Dakota promptly sent more than her quota of volunteers in response to the call of the President, when the Spanish War came on in 1898<sup>1</sup>. Her forces were organized in the First Regiment South Dakota Volunteers, of which Colonel Alfred S. Frost was Colonel; Lee Stover, Lieutenant-Colonel and Charles A. Howard and William F. Allison, Majors; and a battalion of cavalry, known as Grigsby's Cowboys, organized and commanded by Colonel Melvin S. Grigsby.

2. The First Regiment served throughout the war and until October 1899 in the Philippines. The Cowboy Cavalry was sent south to the encampment at Chickamauga, with the intention of sending them to Cuba, if required there, but their services, fortunately, were not demanded in active warfare and they were mustered out in August 1898<sup>2</sup>.

3. The First Regiment was mustered in at Sioux Falls early in May 1898, and comprised thirteen companies, with 1008 men<sup>3</sup>. The Regiment arrived at Cavite, P. I., Au-

---

1. Under the president's call of April 23, for 125,000 volunteers for two years, or during the war, South Dakota's quota was 925 men. 1008 men were furnished in the first regiment volunteer infantry and about 300 in the Third U. S. Volunteer cavalry, known as Grigsby's Cowboys.

2. See appendix.

3. See appendix.

gust 24, 1898, and saw its first active services in the skirmish about Cavite, August 24, 25 and 26th. It took honorable part in the battle of Manila, February 5th, 1899, and led in the charge upon and capture of Block House No. 4. It served with peculiar distinction throughout the campaign to Malolos, fighting bravely at Malobon on March 25th; at Palo and Mayacanyan on March 26th; at Mariloa and Bocave on March 27th; at Biguaon March 29th and was among the first to enter Malolos, the insurgent capitol, on March 30 and 31st. It fought at Calumpit on April 24th; at San Fernando on May 24th, and was in many other engagements of more or less importance. Twenty three of its members were killed in action. One was drowned. Four died of wounds, and thirty two from disease, making a total death loss of fifty nine. Sixty members of the regiment received wounds in battle.

4. At the battle of Mariloa on March 27th, the South Dakota Regiment won especial distinction for heroism and soldierly qualities. Nine of her men were left dead upon the field, including First Lieutenant and Adjutant Jonas H. Lien; Lieutenant Sidney E. Morrison of Company E., and Lieutenant Frank H. Adams of Company H. The Regiment was one hundred twenty three days on the firing-line without rest.

5. Its members performed many acts of conspicuous bravery. Sergeant John Holman was promoted to a lieutenancy for bravery in action. He led the advance across Mayacanyan railroad bridge in the face of the fire of the entrenched enemy on the opposite shore<sup>4</sup>. Cap-

---

4. Lieut. Holman's exploit is thus described by an eye witness: "It was on March 26 we found the insurgents entrenched across the Mayacanyan river, along the railroad. The river was too wide to ford. The natives were lying under cover on the other side, firing upon us. The officers deemed it too dangerous to cross the bridge.

tain Clayton VanHouten was nominated for promotion for bravery in action. He carried a mountain Howitzer over a river under the fire of the enemy<sup>5</sup>.

6. The Regiment was mustered out at San Francisco on October 5, 1899, and were returned home as the guests of the state, and were welcomed upon their arrival within the state by President McKinley and his cabinet on October 14th, 1899.

---

We soon noticed that they had set the bridge on fire on the opposite side of the river, Adjutant Lien mentioned the fact. Some one shouted, "Let the bridge go." "No, we want the bridge," replied the adjutant. Holman volunteered to go over and put the fire out and without waiting for orders dashed across the long bridge, with the rebel bullets whistling about his ears and fairly shrieking as they glanced off the steel girders of the bridge. He crossed in safety and easily extinguished the fire and coolly turned to fire on the enemy entrenched but a few yards away. The remainder of the command dashed over and the insurgents were soon routed."

5. It was March 27, at Marilao when Captain Van Houten especially distinguished himself. His command reached the river to find the railroad bridge, about 200 feet in length, almost destroyed, but the stringers were still in place. The Americans rushed across on these stringers to find the insurgents in strong force hidden in the woods near by. It was necessary to have artillery to dislodge them, but the officers in charge of the field guns which had just come up to the river thought it impossible to cross. Capt. Van Houten hurried back and urged the artillerymen to cross the guns, but they still insisted that it could not be done. Seizing a three hundred pound mountain howitzer Capt. Van Houten lifted it from its carriage, swung it to his shoulder and ran with it across the slender bridge, while the astonished men followed with the carriage. The gun was soon in action and the insurgent troops were driven from the woods.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### CONCLUSION.

1. South Dakota, in the forty years which have elapsed since the first considerable settlement, has passed through the varying vicissitudes incident to pioneer life, in some of her experiences suffering even more than ordinary difficulties, all of which she has resolutely put behind her and at the close of the nineteenth century finds herself in the truest sense a commonwealth.

2. Endowed with a soil of uniform fertility, with a climate unsurpassed for salubrity and healthfulness, and with a population whose indomitable pluck, courage, loyalty and intelligence are an unfailing guarantee of a future which shall crown the state the equal of any one in the union.

3. Much of the hardships experienced by the early settlers was due to the fact that climatic conditions existing in South Dakota demanded different agricultural processes from those employed in more eastern states and these new processes had necessarily to be evolved from experience. Intelligent experimentation has developed methods adapted to the environment and in point of per capita production, South Dakota has for several years past exceeded all the states. In 1897, 1898<sup>1</sup> and 1899 the cash value of new wealth produced in each year was more than one hundred and fifty dollars per capita. On June 30th 1899 the national bank examiner reported \$12,745,026.26

deposited in the banks of South Dakota being \$31.86 per capita<sup>2</sup>.

4. In addition to her boundless agricultural wealth, twenty-six years of development have proven her gold mines to be inexhaustible. The mineral production for 1899 exceeds \$10,000,000.

5. The settlers early laid the foundation for a broad and liberal educational system. The first territorial legislature on April 22, 1862 located a state university at Vermillion. This institution, which has developed into one of great strength and usefulness, was not opened until October 16th, 1882. The state agricultural college, a technical school, which is combined with the government experimental station, is located at Brookings; the state school of mines, a technical school for imparting instruction in mineralogy, metallurgy and mining engineering, is established at Rapid City, and there are state normal schools at Madison, Spearfish, Aberdeen and Springfield. The state also maintains a school for deaf mutes at Sioux Falls, a school for the blind at Gary and an industrial (reform) school at Plankinton.

---

1. The following figures on the productions of the state of South Dakota for the year 1898, were compiled by the Chicago Tribune, from the report of the U. S. department of agriculture.

Wheat, 40,000,000 bushels.....	\$25,000,000
Corn, 39,000,000 bushels.....	10,000,000
Gold and other minerals .....	10,000,000
Live stock.....	20,000,000
Oats, barley and rye.....	8,000,000
Flax and other grains.....	5,000,000
Hay and grass.....	8,000,000
Dairy and other products.....	4,000,000
Wool, hides and furs.....	2,000,000
Sundry items of agricultural output	8,000,000

---

Total, not counting manufactures \$100,000,000

6. There are also several important schools, for higher education, maintained by the different religious denominations. The oldest of these, in point of fact the oldest of the higher schools in the state, is Yankton College, Congregationalist, at Yankton. This church also has a college at Redfield. The Methodists maintain Dakota University at Mitchell and Black Hills college at Hot Springs. Huron college is Presbyterian, Sioux Falls college Baptist. The Scandinavian Lutherans have a college at Canton and a normal school at Sioux Falls. The Catholics have a higher school for girls at Vermillion.

7. The crowning glory of the state is her system of common schools, comprising 3100 separate schools with 4500 teachers and 75000 pupils. The system has a royal endowment of 2,000,000 acres of land, which under the provisions of the state constitution, may not be sold for less than \$10 per acre and the funds arising from the sales thereof are to be kept an inviolate investment for the maintenance of the schools.

8. In addition to the charitable and benevolent institutions endowed and conducted by the state government,

---

2. George A. Silsby, National bank examiner, makes the following report on deposits in the banks of South Dakota, on June 30, 1899.

Deposits with "other banks".....	\$ 757,033.67
Deposits of merchants and business men.....	4,269,923.74
Deposits of farmers and stockmen.....	3,838,979.24
Deposits of laboring men and women.....	1,134,692.48
Deposits of miners.....	935,094.82
Deposits of capitalists and those retired.....	966,352.16
Deposits of professional men (lawyers, doctors, etc.)....	217,634.89
Deposits of churches, societies,.....	201,758.79
Deposits of public funds, (state, county, municipal)....	1,033,567.49

---

Total deposits of all the banks \$12,745,036.26

the people of the state are maintaining several noteworthy charities and benevolences; among them the Children's Home at Sioux Falls, the Lutheran orphanage at Beresford, Catholic hospitals at Yankton, Pierre, Milbank and Hot Springs, and the Presbyterian hospital at Sioux Falls.

9. The United States government maintains advanced schools for the education of Indians at Chamberlain, Flaudreau, Pierre and Rapid City in addition to numerous schools at the various agencies and at important Indian camps. The general government also has a penitentiary at Sioux Falls and has located an asylum for the insane Indians at Canton.

10. With admission as a state South Dakota was created a federal court district with a provision for semi-annual terms to be held at Aberdeen, Deadwood, Pierre and Sioux Falls. The chambers of the court and offices of the court officers are established at Sioux Falls. Alonzo J. Edgerton was appointed the first Judge of the District court, and upon his death August 10, 1896, John A. Carland was appointed his successor. Cyrus J. Fry, Otto Peemiller, and Edward G. Kennedy have been the marshalls of the court.

At the judicial election in 1899 Dighton Corson, Howard G. Fuller and Dick Haney, the republican candidates, were elected judges of the supreme court, over Edmund Smith, Julian Bennett and Cornelius D. Kennedy, union reform candidates.

THE END.

## APPENDIX.

### DATE OF CREATION AND OF THE ORGANIZATION OF EACH COUNTY.

Name	When created	When organized	Pop. 1895
Aurora,	Feb. 22, '79	Aug. 8, '81	3,854
Beadle,	Jan. 8, '73	July 9, '80	7,786
Bon Homme,	Apr. 5, '62	'62	9,612
Brookings,	Apr. 5, '62	Jan. 21, '71	10,840
Brown,	Feb. 22, '79	July 20, '80	14,036
Brule,	Jan. 14, '75	Jan. 14, '75	5,435
Buffalo,	Jan. 6, '64	Jan. 13, '71	714
Butte,	Mar. 5, '81	July 11, '83	1,575
Campbell,	Jan. 8, '73	Nov. 6, '83	4,303
Charles Mix,	May 6, '62	Sept. 1, '79	3,689
Clark,	Jan. 8, '73	Dec. 21, '80	6,060
Clay,	Apr. 10, '62	'62	8,251
Codington,	Feb. 15, '77	July 19, '78	7,096
Custer,	Jan. 11, '75	Apr. 3, '77	3,326
Davison,	Jan. 8, '73	'73	5,934
Day,	Feb. 22, '79	Dec. 5, '81	10,561
Deuel,	Apr. 15, '62	Apr. 26, '78	5,316
Douglas,	Jan. 10, '73	July 10, '82	4,758
Edmunds,	Jan. 8, '73	July 14, '83	3,704
Fall River,	Mar. 6, '83		4,168
Faulk,	Jan. 8, '73	Oct. 25, '83	3,365
Grant,	Jan. 8, '73	June 5, '78	7,682

Gregory,	May 8,	'62			1,042
Hamlin,	Jan. 8,	'73	Aug. 12,	'78	5,225
Hand,	Jan. 8,	'73	July 10,	'82	4,657
Hanson,	Jan. 13,	'71	Jan. 13,	'71	4,606
Hughes,	Jan. 8,	'73	Nov. 20,	'80	3,180
Hutchinson,	May 8,	'62	Jan. 13,	'71	11,543
Hyde,	Jan. 8,	'73	Apr. 12,	'84	1,333
Jerauld,	Mar. 9,	'83	Oct. 1,	'83	2,779
Kingsbury,	Jan. 8,	'73	Dec. 13,	'79	8,374
Lake,	Jan. 8,	'73	Sept. 1,	'73	7,680
Lawrence,	Jan. 11,	'75	Mar. 5,	'77	14,345
Lincoln,	Apr. 15,	'62	Dec. 30,	'67	10,884
Lyman,	Jan. 8,	'73			804
Marshall,	Mar. 10,	'85	July 22,	'85	4,503
McCook,	Jan. 8,	'73	May 16,	'78	7,206
Meade					3,553
McPherson,	Jan. 8,	'73	Nov. 3,	'83	6,238
Miner,	Jan. 8,	'73	Nov. 8,	'80	5,015
Minnehaha,	Apr. 15,	'62	Jan. 4,	'68	20,468
Moody,	Jan.	'73	Aug. 11,	'73	6,448
Pennington,	Jan. 4,	'75	Mar. 5,	'77	5,163
Potter,		'73	Nov. 6,	'83	2,464
Presho,	Jan. 8,	'73			628
Roberts,	Mar. 8,	'83	Aug. 1,	'83	7,509
Sanborn,	Mar. 9,	'83	June 23,	'83	4,326
Spink,	Jan. 8,	'73	July 22,	'79	8,964
Stanley,	Jan. 8,	'73			511
Sully,	Jan. 8,	'73	Apr. 4,	'83	1,641
Turner,	Jan. 13,	'71	Jan. 13,	'71	11,837
Union,		'62		'62	10,515
Walworth,	Jan. 8,	'73	May 5,	'83	2,480
Yankton,	Apr. 10,	'62		'62	11,805

## SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTIES.

DATE OF SETTLEMENT AND NAME OF ORIGINAL SETTLER,  
SO FAR AS OBTAINABLE AND PLACE OF  
SETTLEMENT IN EACH COUNTY.

Aurora 1879, by J. Briedenbach and Oliver P. Ames on  
Firesteel creek.

Beadle 1879, by Charles Miner, at mouth of Pearl creek.

Brown 1877, by Clarence D. Johnson, near Yorkville.

Bon Homme 1828, by Zephyr Rencontre, at Bon Homme.  
Modern settlement by Geo. T. Rounds and others, 1858,  
at Bon Homme.

Brookings 1857, by Franklin J. DeWitt, at Medary.  
Abandoned.

1869, by Nels O. Trygstad, at Medary.

Brule 1822, by M. Bijou, at Bijou Hills. Abandoned.

1873, by D. W. Spaulding, at Brule City.

Buffalo 1801, by M. Loisee, on Cedar Island. Abandoned.

1863, by Clark W. Thompson, at Crow Creek

Agency..

Butte 1877

Campbell

Charles Mix 1796, by M. Trudeau, at White Swan. Aban-  
doned

1878, by N. B. and John W. Reynolds, at  
mouth of Cedar creek.

Clark '78, by John Bailey at Julian.

Clay '57, by Frost, Todd & Co. at Vermillion.

- Codington '73, by David D. Keller and Joseph B. Montgomery at Lake Kampeska.  
Custer '75, by Gordon, Tallent and McKay, at Custer.  
Davison '72, by Levi Hain, at mouth of Fire Steel.  
Day '68, by Francis Rondell, at Waubay.  
Deuel '71, by Henry H. Herrick, at Gary.  
Douglas '78, by Robert Dollard and R. Gage, at Tripp.  
Edmunds '80  
Fall River '76  
Faulk '80  
Grant '65, by Scot Roberts and Moses Mireau, at Big Stone.  
Gregory '56, by Gen. Harney, at Ft. Randall.  
Hamlin '77, at Lake Poinsett.  
Hand '80  
Hanson '71, by Samuel and Peter Bloom, at Rockport.  
Hughes '30, by Narcelle, at Rosseau.  
Hutchinson '70, by John, Henry and Thos. Maxwell, at Maxwell's Mills.  
Hyde '80  
Jerauld '76, by Levi Hain, at Wessington Springs.  
Kingsbury '73, by Jacob Hanson, at Lake Albert.  
Lake '70, by William Lee, at Lake Herman.  
Lawrence '75, by gold miners.  
Lyman '56  
Lincoln '61, by L. P. Hyde, at Canton.  
McCook '71, by H. C. Miller, at Miller's Gulch.  
McPherson '81  
Marshall  
Meade '75, at Sturges.  
Miner '79, by John O'Dell, at Howard.  
Minnehaha '56, by D. M. Mills, at Sioux Falls.  
Moody '57, by Dakota Land Co., at Flandreau.  
Pennington '75

Potter

Roberts

Sanborn '75, by G. W. Hunter, near Forestburg.

Spink '78, by Samuel W. Bowman and H. P. Packard, at Ashton.

Stanley '17, by Joseph La Framboise, at mouth of Bad river.

Sully

Turner '69, by Gideon C. Moody and others, at Swan Lake.

Union '48, by Louis La Plant, at Sioux Point.

Walworth

Yankton '57, by Maj. W. P. Lyman, at James river ferry.

#### TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

A complete list of all territorial officials, including all members of the territorial legislature.

The civil history of Dakota Territory dates from May 27 1861, when Gov William Jayne, appointed from Illinois, arrived at Yankton and entered upon the duties of his position, since then the territory has had ten executives, as follows:

William Jayne	'61-63	William A. Howard	'78-80
Newton Edmunds	'63-66	Nehemiah G. Ordway	'80-84
Andrew J. Faulk	'66-69	Gilbert A. Pierce	'84-87
John A. Burbank	'69-74	Louis K. Church	'87-89
John L. Pennington	'74-78	Arthur C. Mellette	'89-89

The other territorial officials of presidential appointment were as follows:

#### SECRETARIES.

John Hutchinson	'61-65	Oscar Whitney	'73-74
S. L. Spink	'65-69	Geo. H. Hand	'74-83
T. M. Wilkins	'69-70	J. M. Teller	'83-86
G. A. Batchelder	'70-72	M. L. McCormack	'86-89
E. S. McCook	'72-73	L. B. Richardson	'89-89

## CHIEF JUSTICES.

Philemon Bliss	'61-64	Peter C. Shannon	'73-81
Ara Bartlett	'65-69	A. J. Edgerton	'81-85
George W. French	'69-73	Bartlett Tripp	'85-89

## ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

S. P. Williston	'61-65	Wm. E. Church	'83-86
J. S. Williams	'61-64	Louis K. Church	'85-87
Ara Bartlett	'64-65	Seward Smith	'84-84
W. E. Gleason	'65-66	W. H. Frances	'84-88
J. P. Kidder	'65-75	John E. Carland	'87-89
J. W. Boyles	'64-69	Wm. B. McConnell	'85-88
W. W. Brookings	'69-73	Chas. M. Thomas	'86-89
A. H. Barnes	'73-81	James Spencer	'87-89
G. G. Bennett	'75-79	Roderick Rose	'88-89
G. C. Moody	'78-83	C. F. Templeton	'88-89
J. P. Kidder	'78-83	L. W. Crofoot	'88-89
C. S. Palmer	'83-87	Frank R. Aikens	'89-89
S. A. Hudson	'81-85		

## UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Wm. E. Gleason	'61-64	Hugh J. Campbell	'77-85
George H. Hand	'66-69	John E. Carland	'85-88
Warren Coles	'69-73	William E. Purcell	'88-89
William Pond	'73-77	John Murphy	'89-89

## UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

William F. Shaffer	'61-61	J. B. Raymond	'77-81
G. M. Pinney	'61-65	Harrison Allen	'81-85
L. H. Litchfield	'65-72	Daniel W. Maratta	'85-89
J. H. Burdick	'72-77		

## SURVEYORS GENERAL.

Geo. D. Hill	'61-65	Henry Experson	'77-81
William Tripp	'65-69	Cortez Fesseden	'81-85
W. H. H. Beadle	'69-73	Maris Taylor	'85-89
Wm. P. Dewey	'73-77	B. H. Sullivan	'89-89

## DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

B. S. Todd	'62-64	G. G. Bennett	'79-81
F. F. Burleigh	'64-69	R. F. Pettigrew	'81-83
L. Spink	'69-71	J. B. Raymond	'83-85
K. Armstrong	'71-75	Oscar S. Gifford	'85-88
P. Kidder	'75-79	Geo. A. Mathews	'88-89

## FIRST LEGISLATURE.

The members of the first territorial legislature were elected Sept. 16, 1861. The assembly convened at Yankton March 17, 1862; and continued in session until May 15th. It passed 91 general laws, 25 memorials to Congress and 25 private laws, among the latter two divorces and one law incorporating the Missouri and Niobrara Railroad Co. Chapter 8 of general laws was a code of civil procedure, and included 617 sections. Chap. 9 was a code of criminal procedure of 262 sections. The membership was as follows:

## COUNCIL.

John H. Shober, President.

L. D. Betts, W. W. Brookings, J. S. Gregory, J. W. Boyle, A. Cole, Enos Stutsman, D. T. Bramble, Jacob Deuel.

## HOUSE.

Geo. M. Pinney, Speaker.

Moses K. Armstrong, Christopher Maloney, Hugh S. Donaldson, Lyman Burgess, A. W. Puett, Reuben Wallace, J. A. Jacobson, John Stanage, Geo. P. Waldron, John C. McBride, John L. Tiernon, B. E. Wood.

Second Legislature—The second legislature met at Yankton Dec. 1, 1862 and continued in session until Jan. 9, 1863. It passed 57 general laws including 33 chapters of criminal code, 15 memorials to Congress and 8 private laws. The membership was as follows:

## COUNCIL.

Enos Stutsman, President.

W. W. Brookings, Jacob Deuel, J. H. Shober, Austin Cole, D. T. Bramble, J. Shaw Gregory, J. W. Boyle, J. McFetridge, H. D. Betts.

## HOUSE.

A. J. Harlan, Speaker.\*

M. K. Armstrong, M. H. Somers, Knud Larson, L. Bothun, Edward Gifford, F. D. Pease, J. Y. Buckman, J. A. Jacobson, A. W. Puett, H. S. Donaldson, R. M. Johnson, N. J. Wallace, G. P. Waldron.

\*Resigned Dec. 16. Succeeded by Moses K. Armstrong.

Third Legislature—The third session convened at Yankton Dec. 7, 1863, and continued until Jan. 15, 1864. It passed 42 general laws, including 5 amendments, 9 memorials to congress, 16 private laws, and repealed 4 private laws. It had the following members:

## COUNCIL.

Enos Stutsman, President.

J. M. Stone, John Mathers, D. P. Bradford, M. M. Rich, G. W. Kingsbury, Lasse Bothun, J. Shaw Gregory, J. O. Taylor, Hugh Compton, Franklin Taylor, John J. Thompson.

## HOUSE.

A. W. Puett, Speaker.

L. Burgess, L. A. Litchfield, Peter Keegan, Ole Bottolfson, W. W. Brookings, N. G. Curtis, E. M. Bond, Wm. Shriner, O. L. Pratt, John Lawrence, Henry Brooks, Knud Larson, Washington Reid, P. H. Risling, E. W. Wall, Jesse Wherry, Asa Matteson, B. A. Hill, Duncan Ross, Albert Gore.

Fourth Legislature—The fourth session met at Yankton Dec. 5, 1864, and continued until Jan. 13, 1865. It passed 32 general laws, including the penal code of 18

titles, 3 amendments, 7 memorial and joint resolutions and 9 private laws. The membership was as follows:

## COUNCIL.

Enos Stutsman, President.

J. M. Stone, G. W. Kingsbury, J. O. Taylor, M. M. Rich, John Mathers, Lasse Bothun, Hugh Compton, Franklin Taylor, D. P. Bradford, J. Shaw Gregory, John J. Thompson,

## HOUSE.

W. W. Brookings, Speaker.

L. Burgess, I. P. Burgman, A. Christy, B. W. Collar, Felicia Fallas, J. R. Hanson, Peter Keegan, Geo. W. Kellogg, P. Lemonges, John Lawrence, M. M. Matthieson, Helge Mathews, Francis McCarthy, John W. Owens, G. W. Pratt, Washington Ried, John Rouse, William Shriner, George Stickney, E. W. Hall, John W. Turner.

Fifth Legislature—The fifth session convened at Yankton Dec. 4, 1865, and continued to Jan. 12, 1866. It passed 33 general laws, including three chapters of a criminal code, 22 joint resolutions and memorials to Congress and 7 private laws. It had the following members:

## COUNCIL.

George Stickney, President.

M. K. Armstrong, Austin Cole, G. W. Kingsbury, Chas. LaBreech, Nathaniel Ross, Enos Stutsman, O. F. Stevens, John J. Thompson, John W. Turner, A. L. Van Osâel, Knud Weeks.

## HOUSE.

G. B. Bigelow, Speaker.

T. C. Watson, E. C. Collins, William Walter, Michael Curry, Michael Ryan, James Whitehorn, H. J. Austin, Amos Hampton, Frank Taylor, James McHenry, Joseph

Ellis, A. M. English, Jacob Brauch, H. C. Ash, S. C. Fargo, W. W. Brookings, J. A. Lewis, Chas. H. McCathy, William Stevens, Edward Lent, George W. Kellogg, Charles Cooper, Jonathan Brown.

Sixth Legislature—The sixth session convened at Yankton Dec. 4, 1866, and continued to Jan. 12, 1867. It passed 23 general laws, including ten amendments and 5 repeals, 7 private laws and 21 memorials and joint resolutions. The membership was as follows:

COUNCIL.

M. K. Armstrong, President.

Austin Cole, A. G. Fuller, G. W. Kingsbury, Chas. LaBreech, J. A. Lewis, D. M. Mills, Nathaniel Ross, O. F. Stevens, John J. Thompson, John W. Turner, A. L. Van Osdel, Knud Weeks.

HOUSE.

J. B. S. Todd, Speaker.

H. C. Ash, Horace J. Austin, D. T. Bramble, W. N. Collamer, Michael Curry, Hugh Fraley, Thomas Frick, I. T. Gore, William Gray, Hans Gunderson, M. U. Hoyt, Daniel Hogden, Amos Hanson, R. M. Johnson, Geo. W. Kellogg, Vincent LaBelle, Chas. H. McCarthy, N. C. Stevens, William Stevens, John Trumbo, Franklin Taylor, Eli B. Wixon, Kirwin Wilson.

Seventh Legislature—Convened at Yankton Dec. 2, 1867, and adjourned Jan. 10, 1868. Passed 37 general laws, including 2 amendments, 5 private laws and 18 memorials and joint resolutions. Chap. I of the general laws was a code of civil procedure under 14 titles. The membership was as follows:

COUNCIL.

Horace J. Austin, President.

W. W. Brookings, W. W. Benedict, Aaron Carpenter, R. J.

Thomas, Hugh Fraley, R. R. Green, A. H. Hampton, Geo. W. Kellogg, C. E. Rossteuscher, Chas. H. McIntyre, D. M. Mills, J. A. Lewis.

## HOUSE.

Enos Stutsman, Speaker.

William Blair, William Brady, F. Bronson, Jacob Brauch, Jonathan Brown, Caleb Cummings, Michael Curry, F. J. DeWitt, Martin V. Farris, Felicia Fallas, I. T. Gore, Hans Gunderson, Amos Hanson, M. U. Hoyt, John L. Jolly, James Keegan, G. C. Moody, T. Nelson, Michael Ryan, Calvin G. Shaw, John J. Thompson, J. D. Tucker, Thomas C. Watson.

Eighth Legislature—Convened at Yankton Dec. 7, 1868, and adjourned Jan. 15, 1869. Passed 27 general laws, 17 special and private laws and 19 memorials and resolutions. It had the following membership:

## COUNCIL.

N. J. Wallace, President.

Horace J. Austin, W. W. Benedict, W. W. Brookings, Aaron Carpenter, Hugh Fraley, R. R. Green, A. H. Hampton, Geo. W. Kellogg, J. A. Lewis, Chas. H. McIntyre, C. F. Rossteuscher, B. E. Wood.

## HOUSE.

G. C. Moody, Speaker.

Alfred Abbott, Chas. D. Bradley, G. G. Bennett, Calvin M. Brooks, Jacob Brauch, John Clemetson, N. G. Curtis, J. M. Eves, J. Shaw Gregory, J. T. Hewlett, O. T. Hagan, John L. Jolly, A. W. Jameson, Hiram Keith, James Keegan, Lewis Larson, Knud Larson, J. LaRoche, Joseph Moulin, Chas. Ricker, Enos Stutsman, M. H. Somers, R. T. Vinson.

Ninth Legislature—Convened at Yankton Dec. 5, 1870, and continued to Jan. 12, 1871. It passed 44 general laws, including a civil code of 2,034 sections, 12 special and pri-

vate laws, 32 memorials to Congress and 7 joint resolutions. The membership was as follows:

COUNCIL.

Emory Morris, President.

M. K. Armstrong, Jacob Brauch, W. W. Cuppett, Hugh Fraley, Silas W. Kidder, Nelson Miner, Chas. H. McIntyre, J. C. Kennedy, W. T. McKay, James M. Stone, John W. Turner.

HOUSE.

George H. Hand, Speaker.

Chas. Allen, V. R. L. Barnes, F. J. Cross, C. P. Dow, A. P. Hammond, John Hancock, Wm. Holbrough, O. B. Iverson, H. A. Jerauld, James Keegan, J. LaRoche, Nelson Learned, A. J. Mills, E. Miner, Noah Wherry, R. Mostow, S. L. Parker, Amos F. Shaw, Phillip Sherman, John C. Sinclair, Ole Sampson, E. W. Wall.

Tenth Legislature—The tenth session met at Yankton Dec. 2, 1872, and continued to Jan. 10, 1873. It passed 52 general laws, including 7 amendments and 4 repeals, 15 special and private laws, 4 joint resolutions and 42 memorials to Congress. It had the following membership:

COUNCIL.

Alex. Hughes, President.

D. T. Bramble, E. B. Crew, H. P. Cooley, J. Flick, John Lawrence, Nelson Miner, Joseph Mason, J. Gehan, Chas. H. McIntyre, Enos Stutsman, O. F. Stevens, Henry Smith.

HOUSE.

A. J. Mills, Speaker.

Samuel Ashmore, Ole Bottolfson, John Becker, Jacob Brauch, Newton Clark, N. B. Campbell, Michael Glynn, William Hamilton, James Hyde, Cyrus Knapp, T. A. Kingsbury, Judson LaMoure, E. A. Williams, Ephriam Miner,

George Norbeck, Joseph Roberts, A. B. Wheelock, O. C. Peterson, Silas Rohr, Martin Trigstadt, J. W. Turner, John Thompson, B. E. Wood, W. P. Lyman, Jens Peterson.

Eleventh Legislature—Met at Yankton Dec. 7, 1874, and adjourned Jan. 15, 1875. Enacted 93 general laws, including 17 amendments and nine repeals, 15 special and private laws and 24 memorials to Congress. The membership was as follows:

COUNCIL.

John L. Jolly, President.

H. J. Austin, Jacob Brauch, Phillip Chandler, Benton Fralley, W. G. Harlan, John Lawrence, A. McHench, M. Pace, M. W. Sheaf, O. F. Stevens, Clark S. West, E. A. Williams.

HOUSE.

G. C. Moody, Speaker.

H. O. Anderson, George Bosworth, Hector Bruce, J. L. Berry, L. Bothun, Michael Curry, Desire Chausse, J. M. Cleland, Patrick Hand, John H. Haas, Knud Larson, Joseph Zitka, H. N. Luce, W. T. McKay, Henry Riefsnyder, Amos F. Shaw, C. H. Stearns, Ira Ellis, L. Sampson, S. Stevenson, A. L. Van Osdel, M. M. Williams, Scott Wright, James M. Wohl, O. B. Larson.

Twelfth Legislature—Convened at Yankton Jan. 9, 1877, and continued until Feb. 17, 1877. It passed 13 general laws, including 2 chapters of criminal code, 10 joint resolutions and memorials to Congress and 33 private laws. It had the following membership:

COUNCIL.

W. A. Burleigh, President.

Henry S. Back, M. W. Bailey, Win. Duncan, Hans Gunder-son, Judson LaMoure, Nelson Miner, A. J. Mills, Robert Wilson, R. F. Pettigrew, J. A. Potter, C. B. Valentine, J. A. Wallace.

## HOUSE.

D. C. Hagle, Speaker.

J. M. Adams, A. L. Boe, H. A. Burke, \*J. Q. C. Burbank, W. H. H. Beadle, T. S. Clarkson, G. S. S. Codington, W. F. Dunham, A. G. Hopkins, M. O. Hexon, E. Hackett, D. M. Inman, Erick Iverson, Chas. Maywold, F. M. Ziebach, Hans Myron, John Shellberg, John Falde, D. Stewart, Asa Sargent, John Tucker, Franklin Taylor, John Thompson, C. H. VanTassel, S. Soderstrom.

\*Awarded the seat of D. M. Kelleher on the twenty ninth day of the session.

Thirteenth Legislature—Met at Yankton and continued in session from Jan. 14 to Feb. 22, 1879. It passed 59 general laws, including 26 amendments and 1 repeal, and 51 special and local laws. The following was the membership:

## COUNCIL.

George H. Welsin, President.

Wm. M. Cuppett, M. H. Day, Ira Ellis, Newton Edmunds, W. L. Kuykendall, Nelson Miner, Robt. Macnider, R. F. Pettigrew, S. G. Roberts, Silas Rhor, C. B. Valentine, H. B. Wynn.

## HOUSE.

John R. Jackson, Speaker.

Alfred Brown, J. Q. Burbank, P. N. Cross, D. W. Flick, A. B. Fockler, John R. Gamble, Ansley Gray, Hans Gunderson, Peter J. Hoyer, Ola A. Helvig, O. I. Hosboe, A. Hoyt, S. A. Johnson, John Langness, A. Mauksch, Nathaniel C. Whitfield, J. M. Peterson, Michael Shely, A. Simonson, James H. Stevens, D. Stewart, E. C. Walton, J. F. Webber, Canute Weeks, Martin M. Trygstadt.

Fourteenth Legislature.—Met at Yankton and continued in session from Jan. 11 to March 7, 1881, passing 142

general laws, including 67 amendments and 2 repeals, and 76 special and private laws. The membership was as follows:

## COUNCIL.

George H. Walsh, President.

M. H. Day, Ira W. Fisher, John R. Gamble, John L. Jolley, J. A. J. Martin, J. O. B. Scoby, Amos F. Shaw, J. F. Wallace, John Walsh, G. W. Wiggin, John R. Wilson.

## HOUSE.

J. A. Harding, Speaker.

James Baynes, F. J. Cross, G. H. Dicky, L. B. French, C. B. Kennedy, P. Landmann, J. H. Miller, Knud Nomland, V. P. Theilman, A. Thorne, P. Warner, S. A. Boyles, W. H. Donaldson, E. Ellefson, John D. Hale, D. M. Inman, Judson LaMoure, S. McBratney, I. More, S. Rohr, D. Thompson, A. L. VanOsdel, E. P. Wells.

Fifteenth Legislature—Convened at Yankton, Jan. 9 and continued to March 9, 1883, passing 116 general laws, including 33 amendments and 1 repeal, and 44 special and local laws. This was the last session at Yankton. The following was the membership:

## COUNCIL.

J. O. B. Scoby, President,

F. N. Burdick, J. R. Jackson, F. M. Ziebach, S. G. Roberts, F. J. Washabaugh, H. J. Jerauld, Wm. P. Dewey, E. H. McIntosh, Geo. H. Walsh, J. Nickeus, E. McCauly.

## HOUSE.

E. A. Williams, Speaker.

Ira Ellis, M. C. Tychsen, John Thompson, W. B. Robinson, R. C. McAllister, F. P. Phillips, Geo. W. Sterling, W. S. Rinehart, E. M. Bowman, C. P. Harvey, D. M. Inman, H. VanWoert, J. B. Wynn, B. R. Wagner, John C. Pyatt,

George Rice, Wm. H. Lamb, J. W. Nowlin, A. A. Choteau, O. M. Towner, B. W. Benson, L. J. Allred, N. E. Nelson.

Sixteenth Legislature—Met at Bismarck January 13 and continued to March 13, 1885. There were 151 general laws, including 59 amendments and 6 repeals and 50 special and local laws. The membership was as follows:

#### COUNCIL.

J. H. Westover, President.

A. C. Hueston, Wm. Duncan, John R. Gamble, A. Sheridan Jones, B. R. Wagner, A. M. Bowdle, R. F. Pettigrew, Geo. R. Farmer, H. H. Natwick, C. H. Cameron, J. P. Day, A. B. Smedley, V. P. Kennedy, F. J. Washabaugh, S. P. Wells, Chas. Richardson, Johnson Nickeus, C. D. Austin, D. H. Twomey, Geo. H. Walsh, John Flittie, Judson La Moure, P. J. McLaughlin.

#### HOUSE.

George Rice, Speaker.

Ole Holvig, John Larson, Eli Dawson, Hans Myron, A. L. VanOsdel, Hugh Langan, J. P. Ward, J. H. Swanton, A. J. Parshall, Mark Ward, C. E. Huston, H. M. Clark, P. L. Runkel, J. M. Bayard, H. W. Smith, W. H. Riddell, John Hobart, J. C. Southwick, V. V. Barnes, J. A. Pickler, J. T. Blakemore, G. W. Pierce, M. L. Miller, G. H. Johnson, M. T. DeWoody, E. Huntington, F. A. Eldredge, A. S. Sprague, E. W. Martin, H. M. Gregg, A. McCall, E. A. Williams, W. F. Steele, Henry W. Coe, J. Stevens, S. E. Stebbins, P. J. McCumber, H. S. Oliver, T. M. Pugh, E. T. Hutchinson, W. N. Roach, C. W. Morgan, J. W. Scott, D. Stewart, H. Stong, H. H. Ruger, P. McHugh.

Seventeenth Legislature—Met at Bismarck, Jan. 11, 1887, and continued until March 11, 1887. There were 170 general laws enacted, including 47 amendments and 2 repeals, and 37 special and local laws. The membership was as follows:

## COUNCIL.

Geo. A. Mathews, President.

Roger Allin, Wm. T. Collins, John Cain, W. E. Dodge, E. W. Foster, Melvin Grigsby, Alexander Hughes, T. M. Martin, P. J. McCumber, C. H. Sheldon, E. G. Smith, J. S. Weiser, T. C. Bogart, A. W. Campbell, P. C. Donovan, E. C. Erickson, H. Galloway, G. A. Harstad, J. D. Lawler, C. D. Mead, E. T. Sheldon, S. P. Wells, F. J. Washabaugh.

## HOUSE.

George G. Crose, Speaker.

Fred H. Adams, John Bidlake, J. W. Burnham, D. S. Dodds, Thos. M. Elliott, D. W. Ensign, J. H. Fletcher, F. Green, A. A. Harkins, C. B. Hubbard, J. G. Jones, James M. Moore, T. F. Mentzer, C. I. Miltimore, John D. Patton, D. F. Royer, J. Schnaidt, F. M. Shook, D. Stewart, E. W. Terrill, J. V. White, Wilson Wise, L. O. Wyman, Frank R. Aikens, W. N. Berry, A. M. Cooke, M. H. Cooper, John R. Dutch, John A. Ely, Wm. H. Fellows, Wm. Glendenning, J. T. Gilbert, W. J. Hawk, John Hobart, R. McDonell, F. A. Morris, H. J. Mallory, J. H. Patten, A. J. Pruett, W. R. Ruggles, D. W. Sprague, A. H. Stewart, B. H. Sullivan, Chas. B. Williams, James P. Ward, E. A. Williams, John Woltzmuth.

Eighteenth Legislature—Convened at Bismarck, Jan. 8, and adjourned March 9, 1889, having enacted 120 general laws, including 34 amendments and 2 repeals, and 19 joint resolutions and memorials. This was the last territorial assembly. The membership was as follows:

## COUNCIL.

Smith Stimmel, President.

Roger Allin, Irenus Atkinson, Peter Cameron, A. W. Campbell, M. H. Cooper, Coe I. Crawford, Robert Dollard, E. C. Erickson, S. L. Glaspell, James Halley, G. A. Harstad,

Alex Hughes, Robert Lowery, Hugh McDonald, John Miller, J. H. Patten, David W. Poindexter, Joseph C. Ryan, C. A. Soderburg, Geo. H. Walsh, F. J. Washabaugh, James A. Woolheiser, A. L. VanOsdel.

HOUSE.

Hosmer H. Keith, Speaker,

F. H. Adams, Frank R. Akins, Joseph Allen, C. H. Baldwin, R. L. Bennett, E. H. Bergman, B. F. Bixler, J. W. Burham, A. D. Clark, J. B. Cooke, T. A. Douglas, Thomas Elliot, J. H. Fletcher, J. M. Green, A. J. Grenna, S. P. Howell, Harry F. Hunter, J. G. Jones, I. S. Lampman, W. S. Logan, Frank Lillibridge, H. J. Mallory, Peter McHugh, Edwin McNiel, C. J. Miller, F. A. Morris, C. C. Newman, P. P. Palmer, A. L. Patridge, H. S. Parkin, John D. Patten, O. C. Potter, D. M. Powell, M. M. Price, Wm. Ramsdell, D. F. Royer, G. W. Ryan, H. H. Sheets, J. C. Smith, W. E. Swanston, C. J. Trude, John Trumble, N. Upham, O. R. VanEttan, J. B. Welcome, D. R. Wellman, J. V. White.

## PERSONNEL OF THE STATEHOOD MOVEMENT

The following is the membership of the great division and Statehood convention held at Huron, June 19, 1883. The action of which resulted in the first constitutional convention.

Aurora—S. L. Baker, L. S. Cull, E. B. Robey, J. C. Ryan, E. H. McIntosh.

Beadle—Karl Gerner, S. A. Armstrong, John Blair, Fred Grant, John Cain, A. B. Melville, L. S. Hazen, S. C. Nash, E. A. Morse, J. W. Shannon.

Brown—N. T. Hauser, M. J. Gordon, S. H. Jumper, John H. Drake, W. B. McChesney, E. A. Bowers, A. O. Titus, W. Winters.

Brookings—H. H. Natwick, C. A. Kelsey, Geo. A. Mathews, C. H. Stearns, L. P. McClarren, Page Downing, S. G. Mayland, H. P. Finnegan, D. J. Darrow, S. W. Lockwood, Chas. Davis, E. E. Gaylord, C. W. Williams, J. C. B. Scoby, Frank Adams, Ole Knutdson.

Buffalo—E. A. Herman.

Brule—A. G. Kellam, John H. King, F. M. Goodykoontz, D. Warner, L. W. Lewis, Chas. Cotton, S. W. Duncan, E. J. Wells.

Bon Homme—M. H. Day, F. M. Ziebach, Robert Dollard, C. T. McCoy, John L. Turner, Joseph Zitka, F. A. Morgan, T. O. Bogart, C. T. Campbell, Peter Byrne, Frank Trumbo, John C. Memmner, J. C. Klemme, John Todd, J. H. Stevens, C. S. Rowe, Robt. Kirk, O. Richmond.

Campbell—S. S. Bassett.

Clark—S. H. Elrod, S. J. Conklin, E. F. Conklin, Don R. Frazier.

Clay—E. B. Dawson, C. G. Shaw, J. Kimball, A. L. Newton, J. E. White, H. Newton, John R. Whiteside, C. E. Prentis, Ben Collar, Jared Runyon, A. H. Lathrop, G. S. Agersberg.

Codington—H. R. Pease, L. D. Lyon, D. C. Thomas, E. M. Dennis, E. Wheelock, T. A. Kingsbury, A. D. Chase, Oscar Kemp, O. E. Dewey, Wm. M. Pierce, Geo. A. Edes, C. C. Wiley, L. D. F. Poore, W. O. Frazer, W. H. Donaldson.

Davison—H. C. Green, S. D. Cook, S. F. Goodykoontz, J. D. Fegan, S. W. Rathburn, R. F. Allerton, John Pease, E. S. Johnston, George S. Bidwell, James Foster, Douglas Leffingwell, W. H. Blackman.

Day—E. R. Ruggles, M. Moulton, O. A. James, B. F. Stringham.

Douglas—W. E. Tipton, Geo. H. Woolman, J. J. Devy, F. E. Lawrence.

Faulk—J. H. DeVoe, J. A. Pickler, L. VanHorn.

Grant—A. B. Smedley, A. Wardall, J. W. Bell, A. J. Blesser, P. E. Skaken, A. H. Lewis, W. M. Evans, S. S. Lockhart, O. J. Scheie, J. B. Whitcomb, John Buzzell, A. H. Nash, J. R. Eastman, J. A. Drake, A. C. Dodge, J. C. Knapp.

Hand—W. H. Kephart, B. F. Payne, R. T. Smith, E. S. Vorheis, C. E. Cort, G. O. Hutson, G. W. Livingston, C. A. Wheelock, S. L. Page.

Hanson—W. S. Arnold, L. P. Chapman, A. J. Parshall, F. B. Foster.

Hughes—H. L. Campbell, C. D. Mead, W. S. Wells, H. R. Horner, V. E. Prentis, C. W. Richardson, Wm. Stough, H. E. Dewey.

Hutchinson—A. Sheridan Jones, L. L. Eisen, Henry Hiel, David Ballou, Karl Winter, S. M. Daboll, John Shamber.

Hyde—M. G. Sinon, E. O. Parker, L. E. Whitcher.

Kingsbury—Philip Lawrence, Thomas H. Ruth, Thos. Reed, J. E. Risedorph, I. A. Keith, M. A. Brown, A. Whiting, J. A. Owen, D. C. Kline, L. F. Dow, J. C. Gipson, J. J. Sweet.

Lawrence—G. C. Moody, B. G. Caulfield, S. P. Romans, Porter C. Warner, W. L. Hamilton, S. B. Smith, A. J. Knight, G. G. Bennett, W. H. Parker, W. R. Steel, Dighton Corson, A. J. Harding, John R. Wilson, C. F. Tracy, W. H. Ryley, M. H. Gregg, T. E. Harvey, H. O. Anderson, D. K. Dickinson, W. J. Larimer, Dolph Edwards, J. O. Gunsully, Geo. F. Robinson, J. W. Garland, John H. Davey, Thomas Hartland, John C. Ryan, Joseph Ramsdell.

Lincoln—L. Hensley, A. Boynton, J. W. Taylor, E. B. Peterson, B. C. Jacobs, A. B. Wheelock, W. K. State, Lars Helme, Robt. Peirce, Elling Opsal, Thomas Wright, O. D. Hinkley, Wm. Bradshaw, A. P. Dixon, Geo. Conklin, Wm. M. Cuppett.

McCook—J. E. Rutan, J. T. Mckee, J. M. Bayard, E. Thomas, E. H. Wilson, John F. Norton, D. S. Pond, H. G. Miller.

Miner—S. H. Bronson, Mark Harris, G. A. Martin, J. P. Ryan, M. A. Moore, H. W. Eddy, F. Brittan, W. G. James.

Minnehaha—R. F. Pettigrew, E. W. Caldwell, C. W. Hubbard, J. Scheatzel Jr., Melvin Grigsby, J. R. Jackson, John Langness, W. W. Brookings, C. H. Winsor, T. H. Brown, D. R. Bailey, B. F. Campbell, G. A. Uline, S. Wilkinson, D. S. Glidden, C. F. McKinney, A. C. Phillips, T. S. Free, W. A. Wilkes.

Moody—H. M. Williamson, A. G. Barnard, Wm. Ramsdell, T. E. Carter, Roger Brennen, L. W. Sherman, F. E. Whalem, N. Vance, C. D. Pratt, John Hobart, A. P. Allen, Phil Clark,

Potter—O. L. Mann.

Sanborn—C. H. Van Tassel, H. E. Mayhew, N. B. Reed, Wm. McFarland, Geo. Lawrence, W. F. Kenfield, F. W. Thaxter, O. H. Jones.

Spink—E. C. Marriner, C. H. Seely, C. N. Keith, M. Moriarty, F. W. Rogers, J. H. Allen, J. J. Cushing, D. H. Reedan, R. B. Hassell, E. W. Foster, J. M. Miles, C. D. Fryberg, C. T. Howard, E. B. Korn.

Sully—J. A. Meloon, J. M. Moore, B. P. Hooven.

Turner—L. Newell, J. B. Currens, J. A. Hand, J. P. Coffman, A. T. Cathcart, G. W. Perry, Rev. Mr. Harmaling, Rev. Mr. Warnshuis, Jackson Davis, C. L. Douglas, Joel Fry, N. Tychsen, J. B. Beebe, T. H. Judson, F. S. Andrews, Mr. Parr.

Union—J. V. Hines, C. F. Mallahan, Halvor Knudson, C. H. Walworth, Geo. B. Freeman, J. C. Cittel, Geo. Ells, Jesse Akin, N. A. Kirk, Henry Kiplinger, Joseph Yerter, M. W. Sheaf, Adam Scott, Howard Mosier, J. G. Merrill, Thomas Roman.

Yankton—Bartlett Tripp, Joseph Ward, Geo. Brown, C. J. B. Harris, G. W. Kingsbury, John R. Gamble, Wilmot Whitfield, Newton Edmunds, J. R. Hanson, Fred Schnauber, Maris Taylor, E. Miner, Geo. H. Hand, I. E. West, S. A. Boyles, S. H. Gruber.

## FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The following is the list of delegates who formulated the first state constitution at Sioux Falls, September 1883:

Aurora—S. L. Baker, T. C. Kennelly, Frank P. Baum.

Beadle—A. B. Mellville, C. J. Shefler, Chas. Reed, Geo. F. Lane.

Bon Homme—Chas. T. McCoy, John L. Turner, Robert Dollard, F. M. Ziebach.

Brookings—G. S. Clevenger, B. J. Kelsey, A. S. Mitchell, T. R. Qualey.

Brown—M. J. Gordon, W. C. Houghton.

Brule—Alphonzo G. Kellem, S. W. Duncan, G. E. Schwindt.

Buffalo—E. A. Herman.

Charles Mix—A. B. Lucas.

Clark—S. H. Elrod, C. G. Sherwood.

Clay—J. P. Kidder, J. R. Whiteside, J. Kimball, E. B. Dawson.

Codington—A. C. Mellette, Wm. Pierce, E. D. Wheelock, R. B. Spicer.

Davison—A. W. Hager, A. J. Waterhouse, John C. Tatman, John M. Pease.

Day—P. A. Gatchell, H. B. Managhan.

Douglas—J. F. Callahan.

Edmunds—H. A. Day.

Faulk—P. E. Knox.

Grant—J. C. Elliot, N. I. Lothian, W. T. Burman, B. P. Murphy.

Hamlin—John Hayes, J. P. Cheever.

Hand—B. R. Howell, Chas. E. Cort, Henry Miller, W. N. Brayton.

Hanson—Frank B. Foster, L. P. Chapman, H. W. Peek.

Hughes—W. A. Lichtenwallner,

Hutchinson—A. Sheridan Jones, Karl Winter, S. M. Daboll, Mathias Schlimgen.

Hyde—Eli Johnson.

Jerauld—C. W. McDonald.

Kingsbury—Phillip Lawrence, John B. Smith, Knute Lewis, Chas. B. McDona.

Lake—M. W. Daley, R. A. Murray, R. Wentworth.

Lawrence—Gideon C. Moody, B. G. Caulfield, Porter Warner, Dolph Edwards.

Lincoln—Oscar S. Gifford, Abraham Boynton, A. B. Wheelock, J. W. Talor, J. V. Conklin, M. E. Rudolph, A. Sherman.

McCook—J. E. Rutan, W. S. Brooks.

Miner—S. H. Bronson, M. W. White, Geo. R. Farmer.

Minnehaha—Richard F. Pettigrew, Melvin Grigsby, John Bippus, B. F. Campbell, W. W. Brookings, W. C. Lovering, Albion Thorne, G. D. Bannister.

Moody—H. M. Williamson, C. S. Wellman, A. P. Allen, J. E. Whalen.

Pennington—R. C. Lake, C. L. Wood.

Sanborn—Alonzo Converse.

Spink—E. W. Foster, Thomas Sterling, D. N. Hunt, Charles N. Kieth.

Sully and Potter—Edmund W. Eakin.

Turner—Joseph Allen, Christian Epple, Orange Still, A. Bertelson.

Union—Charles F. Mallahan, Ole Gunderson, Jesse Akin.

Yankton—John R. Gamble, Hugh J. Campbell, George H. Hand, Joseph Ward, Bartlett Tripp, Calvin J. B. Harris, Calvin E. Brooks.

## SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The following is the membership of the second constitutional convention which convened at Sioux Falls Sept. 8, 1885:

Aurora—Hiram F. Fellows, Matt A. Ryan.

Beadle—J. H. More, James K. P. McCallam, Frank F. B. Coffin, S. C. Weatherwax, J. M. Baker.

BonHomme—Robert Dollard, George W. Snow, Daniel Wilcox.

Brookings—Miles White, Warren M. Wright, R. C. Walton.

Brown—J. D. Mason, C. J. Macleod, George R. Laybourne, J. T. Dow.

Brule—Alphonso G. Kellen, C. J. Maynard, C. M. Gregory.

Buffalo—Robert J. Brown.

Butte—M. J. Grant.

Campbell—Frank Alexander.

Charles Mix—Thomas Elfes.

Clark—John E. Bennett, R. A. Proudfit.

Clay—John H. Cleland, J. M. Schultz.

Codington—Stephen G. Updyke, Isaac M. Westfall.

Custer—Stephen M. Booth.

Deuel—Charles S. Lowe.

Edmunds—S. H. Cranmer.

Faulk—E. M. Jessup.

Grant—Henry Niell, I. N. Lowthian.

Hamlin—Cyrus E. Andrus.

Hand—M. E. Williams, H. M. Smith, L. W. Lansing.

Hanson—W. Harvey Murphy, Isaac Gray, Sr.

Hughes—James A. Ward, Samuel Miller, William A. Lichtenwallner.

Hutchinson—David Belton, William Harding, Christian Beuchler.

Hyde—George C. Crose.

Jerauld—S. F. Huntley, Albert Gunderson.

Kingsbury—John A. Owen, Henry H. Sheets.

Lake—George L. Wright, William McGrath.

Lawrence—Gideon C. Moody, Dighton Corson, Kirk G. Phillips, Frank Ayers, W. H. Parker, John Johnson, Leo H. Weeden, Alpheus E. Frank.

Lincoln—Jeremiah Geehon, J. W. Taylor.

McPherson—Frank Gault, Sr.

McCook—Thos. F. Conniff, W. H. Goddard.

Miner—John H. Patten, Stephen A. Jones.

Minnehaha—Wilmot W. Brookings, E. P. Beebe, Andrew J. Berdahl, O. S. Gifford, J. B. Goddard, E. T. Oaks.

Pennington—James W. Fowler, W. H. Mitchell.

Potter—Willis C. Stone.

Roberts—Wm. G. Ashton.

Sanborn—Theodore D. Kanouse, Robert Dott.

Spink—Joseph B. Churchill, Frank I. Fisher, Charles H. Meyers, G. C. Brittan, George Boyer, Frank H. Craig.

Sully—C. M. Reed, H. F. Pendleton.

Turner—A. Haines, Joseph Allen, N. C. Tychsen, Robt. C. Tousley.

Union—Henry H. Blair, J. P. Kendall, John Dall.

Walrath—B. B. Potter.

Yankton—Alonzo J. Edgerton, Joseph Ward, Joseph R. Hanson, Hugh J. Campbell.

### THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The following is the list of members of the third and last constitutional convention which convened in Sioux Falls July 4, 1889:

R. C. Anderson, Gann Valley; J. Kimball, Elk Point; I. Atkinson, White; Alphonzo G. Kellem, Chamberlain; Andrew J. Berdahl, Dell Rapids; T. W. P. Lee, Ashton; Christian Beuchler, Olivet; R. F. Lyons, Madison; S. F. Brott, Groton; W. Harvey Murphy, Alexandria; L. T. Boucher, Leola; V. T. McGillicuddy, Rapid City; Clark G. Coats, Sioux Falls; William McCusick, Wilmot; Ernest W. Caldwell, Sioux Falls; W. H. Matson, Iroquois; Dighton Corson, Deadwood; A. B. McFarland, Lennox; H. S. Craig, Mound City; Henry Neill, Milbank; Peter Couchman, Bangor; William S. O'Brien, Lead. George C. Cooper, Huron; Sanford Parker, Oelrichs; Edgar E. Clough, Watertown; Charles H. Price, Highmore; William Cook, Britton; Samuel S. Peck, Estelline; George H. Culver, Vermillion; Amund O. Ringsrud, Elk Point; T. F. Diefendorf, Montrose; Samuel A. Ramsey, Woonsocket; T. H. Davis, Ipswich; John Scollard, Sturges; J. Downing, Brookings; M. R. Stroupe, Aberdeen; J. G. Davies, Bowdle; William Stoddard, Groton; W. G. Dickinson, Webster; Thomas Sterling; Redfield; William Elliot, Hurley; C. G. Sherwood, Clark; A. J. Egerton, Mitchell; I. R. Spooner, Lake Preston; E. G. Egerton, Yankton; R. H. Smith, Burnside; H. W. Eddy, Canova; C. M. Thomas, Deadwood; J. A. Fowles, Canton;

T. M. Thompson, Whitewood; H. T. Fellows, Plankinton; William VanEps, Sioux Falls; C. S. Gifford, Dell Rapids; C. H. Van Tassel, Artesian; W. H. Goddard, Montrose; Stephen B. VanBuskirk, Watertown; Calvin J. B. Harris, Yankton; Henry M. Williamson, Flandreau; C. A. Houlton, Delmont; William T. Williams, Tyndall; M. R. Henninger, Westport; Chauncy L. Wood, Rapid City; H. A. Humphrey, Faulkton; S. A. Wheeler, Butte; David Hall, Onida; C. R. Wescott, Gary; S. F. Huntley, Wessington Springs; J. V. Willis, Plankinton; C. G. Hartley, Miller; J. F. Wood, Redfield; L. H. Hole, Huron; J. F. Whitlock, Gettysburg; John L. Jolley, Vermillion; F. G. Young, Madison; S. D. Jeffries, Clark; Joseph Zitka, Tyndall.

## SOUTH DAKOTA'S WAR HISTORY.

South Dakota has participated in four military events, to wit, "The Ree Conquest," 1823. "The Indian War," 1862-3. "The Messiah War," 1890. "The Spanish War," 1898-9. Mention of each has been made in the regular chronological order in the body of the work, but it has been thought wise to give a more detailed statement here than could be properly given in the text, adapted to school use.

### "THE ARICKARA CONQUEST."

Gen. W. H. Ashley, who was a native of Powhatan county, Virginia, the first lieutenant governor of Missouri, together with other gentlemen, about the year 1821 organized the Rocky Mountain Fur Co. He was engaged in fur trading and Missouri politics up to the time of his death, sometime in the year 1838. His first expeditions in the years 1822-3 were in Cordell flat boats, from St. Louis to Ft. Atkinson, and from there to the Yellowstone country, supplying his "forts" and post traders. With him generally went from 80 to 150 attendants, frontiersmen, French traders and servants.

During his expedition in 1822 he took occasion to flog an Arickara horse thief, thinking by that means that he could better intimidate the predatory thieving tribe and put an end to this method of interfering with the rapidity of his trading operations. The indignity was soundly borne in mind by the whole tribe, and by neighboring

tribes until the return of the trading expedition in the spring of 1823, and was the prime cause of the trouble that ensued that year.

When Gen. Ashton reached the vicinity of the Arickara villages, which were located at the mouth of Grand River on the west side of the Missouri, on his return, there were some 600 warriors near them and about 400 of them were armed with British fusees. They had, however, an indifferent supply of powder and ball. When Gen. Ashley came in sight the Indians made signs of barter and one or two of his boats landed, while the remainder were at anchor in the stream. The Indians made representation that they wished to go on a big hunt and desired to trade for powder and ball. Gen. Ashley had all of his force with him except forty voyageurs, who through fear remained with the boats at anchor. The Indians feigned good nature until they had secured the ammunition desired. One by one his trappers were missed until the General became alarmed for their safety, at which the Indians became demonstrative. In a very few minutes every cottonwood tree in the vicinity of the boats was covered with British fusees in the hands of an Indian marksman. The firing became general and the traders lost thirteen of their number killed and nearly every man engaged was wounded. The men were panic stricken and the boats dropped down the river to an island and fortified themselves, awaiting a second attack. The Indians repaired to their nearest village and fortified.

Gen. Ashley at once applied to the commander at Fort Atkinson for assistance. The expedition was soon on foot from Ft. Atkinson, near Council Bluffs, into the Arickara country to aid the volunteers and trappers. Ft. Atkinson then had only the sixth regiment and detachments of artillery, all under the immediate command of Col.

Henry Leavenworth. The fort proper was commanded by Major A. R. Woolley. The outbreak occurred June 4th, 1823, and by July 3rd, Col. Leavenworth and part of the sixth regiment left Ft. Atkinson for the seat of war, seven hundred miles distant. Artillery and provisions were to follow by Cordelles and Mackinaws in a few days. The lower Sioux Indians under their chief, White Bear, soon joined them to the number of 700 warriors. The company of Capt. Ben Riley, under his command, proceeded with the boats to guard the stores. They retained the rifles of the old organization and were destined to take an important part in the conflict. Gen. Atkinson was at that time in general command with head quarters at St. Louis, and Col. Leavenworth forwarded all dispatches to him, also asking for reinforcements. By July 10th troops were on the move from Baton Rouge and other points on the Mississippi to support Col. Leavenworth. The expedition followed closely along the east side of the Missouri for the entire distance. He had 220 regulars, 80 volunteers and 700 Indian allies. His artillery consisted of 2 6 pound cannon, a  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inch howitzer and some small swivels.

On the 8th of August 1823, the army of Col. Leavenworth, reenforced by Capt. Riley and his ordinance and stores, arrived in sight of the Arickara village fully prepared for the struggle. White Bear and his Indians took the advance surrounding the village as skirmishers. The chief, Gray Eyes, commanded the Arickaras. The story books tell us that these two great chiefs, in full view of the army, met in mortal combat, but the account of Col. Leavenworth is the only truthful statement of the mortality. He stated that Gray Eyes was killed in the first fire.

Capt. Riley with a company of riflemen and Lieutenant Bradley with a company of infantry took possession of the

hill above the village. Lieutenant Morris, with a six pounder and one five and a half inch howitzer, opened fire on the lower town. Lieutenant Perkins with another six pounder, reported to Capt. Vandenburg at the upper town and these pieces created consternation among the savages there. The ricochet of the round shot and the explosion of an occasional bomb greatly excited the Arickaras, who had never heard or seen the sight before. It was reported that one of these round shots killed Gray Eyes, but that is now only conjecture. The troops advanced to 100 steps of the Indian defences and stood without danger, so great was the Indian consternation and terror from the big guns. This continued during the 10th and 11th while an occasional shot would cut through a wigwam and bound through the village.

On the 11th leave was given the Sioux to enter the Arickara cornfields, and by the 12th they began to skulk and hide, and in a few hours they openly abandoned the service, for some unaccountable reason. At 8 o'clock A. M., on the 12th Major Atkinson's company and Gen. Ashley's volunteers obtained permission to enter the cornfield to satisfy their hunger, the latter having had nothing to eat for two days.

The Arickaras, having lost about forty men killed, and their chief among the number, his successor, Little Thunder, quietly left the camp with his followers and was out of reach by day break of the 13th.

Col. Leavenworth was blamed for permitting this evasion of punishment, but history has fully vindicated him, as it was the end of hostilities in this vicinity from that year until sometime after the year 1861.

On the 15th of August, the army of Col. Leavenworth embarked in its Mackinaws and returned to Ft. Atkinson.

It is noteworthy that in this war, a volunteer company of South Dakotans, trappers along the Missouri river, was organized and tendered their services to Col. Leavenworth and rendered valient service. Of these volunteers the names or sobriquets of only a half dozen have been preserved. These were, "Old Bill Williams," William Subrette, "Pegleg" Smith, Bill Gordon, two men named Fitzpatrick, and William Rose, the latter the outlaw who accompanied the Astoria expedition.

#### THE INDIAN WAR, 1862-'65.

The following is a complete roster of the officers and men who served in the First Dakota Cavalry, in the Indian war from 1862 to 1865. It was the original intention of the war department to place the Dakota cavalry under the command of Maj. W. P. Lyman, of Yankton, who through an error of the department was mustered into the service before the organization of his regiment and then relieved from service, involving an official tangle which was never unraveled. In consequence the command of the battalion, throughout the war devolved on Capt. Nelson Miner of Company A.

#### FIRST DAKOTA CAVALRY.

##### OFFICERS.

Nelson Miner, Capt.; J. K. Fowler, 1st Lieut., resigned; Frederick Plughoff, 2nd Lieut., resigned; James M. Bacon, 1st Lieut.; DeWitt C. Smith, 2nd Lieut., resigned; David Benjamin, 2nd Lieut.; A. M. English, 1st Sergt.; Patrick Conway, 2nd Sergt.; Kerwin Wilson, Commissary Sergt.; Peter F. Holden, Sergt.; William Newman, Sergt.; Benjamin F. Estis, Sergt.; Jesse B. Watson, Sergt.; Horace J. Austin, Sergt.; Charles B. Stager, Sergt.; Joseph Ellis, Corporal; William Young, Corporal; George Falkenburg, Corporal; Christian H. Brurud, Corporal; Amos Shaw,

Corporal; Adolph Mauksch, Corporal; Charles Wright, Corporal; Amund Hanson, Bugle; Edwin Wilkins, Bugle; Ananias Jones, Farrier; Robert Burckhart, Blacksmith.

#### PRIVATES.

Richard Alderson, Edward Anderson, John E. Allen, John Betz, Henry Bellows, Benjamin Bellows, David Campbell, John Claude, Nelson W. Cuseck, John Bell, Neils Ellingson, Nicholas Felling, Herman P. Fjeltvet, Louis Frick, Josiah Gray, Zachariah Haggin, George Hosick, James Kinney, Ole B. Larson, Cornelius Anrews, Michael Anderson, William Benedict, John Bell, George Bellows, John Bradley, Joseph Cramer, John Collins, James Cummings, Sahil Deloney, Julius Floeder, John O. Ford, Thomas Frick, Benjamin F. Gray, John Gibson, Benjamin Hart, John Johnson, Ole Lewesson, Charles Long, Merrit G. Lathrop, John Maskell, John McClellan, John D. Morse, James McBee, Ole Oleson, Peter Cmeg, James E. Peters, Henry M. Pierce, Timothy Prindle, Peter A. Ramsey, Philip Sherman, John B. Snow, William Snyder, Abraham J. Trucks, John Trumbo, Thomas H. Weeks, Henry Woodruff, Jacob Ludwig, Thomas A. McLeese, Mathias J. Minde, Albert Munson, Andrew Oleson, Christian Oleson, Ole N. Orland, Loeman E. Phelps, George Pike, Oscar Phelps, Fred Robeart, John Solburger, Henry Snow, Thomas J. Tate, John Tallman, Charles Wambole, Joachine Will, Bucklin H. Wood.

#### COMPANY B.

#### OFFICERS.

William Tripp, Captain; John R. Wood, First Lieutenant; T. Elwood Clark, Second Lieutenant; Elija K. Robinson, First Sergeant; Norris J. Wallace, Q. M. Sergeant; Eli B. Wixon, Com. Sergeant; Josiah R. Sanborn, Sergeant; Louis StOnge, Sergeant; Melancthon U. Hoyt, Sergeant;

Samuel M. Crooks, Sergeant; Nathan McDaniels, Sergeant; Sterling L. Parker, Corporal; Myron Sheldon, Corporal; Chas. Leonard, Corporal; Sherman Clyde, Corporal; Lawrence Dignan, Corporal; Ferdinand Turgeon, Corporal; Trowbridge R. Jewell, Corporal; John S. Hall, Corporal; Geo. W. Dimick, Corporal; Wm. H. H. Fate, Corporal; Wm. McDermott, Corporal; Josiah Whitcom, Farrier; John Fitz-Gibbon, Wagoner; Theodore Olson, Blacksmith.

## PRIVATES.

Oliver Allen, John E. Allen, Henry Arend; Christopher Arend, Thomas H. Armstrong, Gilbert B. Bigelow, John Bradley, George Bellows, Benjamin Bellows, Leander Cirtier, Miles Cowan, James Dormidy, Louis H. Desy, John R. Ealy, William F. Furlong, Nicholis Felleng, James J. Furlong, Harmon Z. Fjeltvet, Antoine Fleury, Louis Frick, Samuel Farnsworth, Hugh Gaughran, Lewis Gates, William R. Goodfellow, John Gregory, William C. Homer, Thomas J. Hampton, Stephen Horton, James T. Hammond, John Hough, Ulrick Jarvis, Alexander Keeler, Daniel Keely, Mathais Larson, John B. Lavvie, Ole B. Larson, Octave Lavvie, Joseph Lionat, Cornelius McNamarow, John McDonough, Henry McCumber, Daniel W. McDaniels, Jacob J. McNight, Geo. D. Mathieson, Richard W. Mathieson, Martin D. Metcalf, William Metcalf, Robert Marmon, John Nieff, Anthony Nelson, Bringle Oleson, Colburn Oleson, James Oleson, Ferman Pattee, Abel R. Phillips, James A. Phelps, Thomas Reandeau, Baptise Reandeau, Fred Robert, George Rose, Miles Rimer, General M. Reese, John Rouse, Joseph Stringer, Dempster Sprague, William Searls, John Sorrick, John B. Snow, William W. Snider, William Trumbo, Alexis Travercie, Paul Travercie, Hezekiah Townsend, Joseph W. Vandevier, Berand Verwyk, William VanOsdal, Samuel VanOsdal, Lorenzo Wood, Uriah Wood, John J. Welsh, Henry Will, Thomas Wilson.

## "THE MESSIAH WAR."

## REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of military events.

## CAUSE OF INDIAN DISAFFECTION.

The causes that led to the serious disturbance of the peace in the Northwest last autumn and winter were so remarkable that an explanation of them is necessary in order to comprehend the seriousness of the situation. The Indians assuming the most threatening attitude of hostility were the Cheyennes and Sioux. Their condition may be stated as follows: For several years following their subjugation in 1877, 1878, and 1879 the most dangerous element of the Cheyennes and the Sioux were under military control. Many of them were disarmed and dismounted; their war ponies were sold and the proceeds returned to them in domestic stock, farming utensils, wagons, etc. Many of the Cheyennes, under the charge of military officers, were located on land in accordance with the laws of Congress, but after they were turned over to civil agents, and the vast herds of buffalo and large game had been destroyed, their supplies were insufficient and they were forced to kill cattle belonging to white people to sustain life.

## INSUFFICIENT FOOD.

The fact that they had not received sufficient food is admitted by the agents and the officers of the Government who have had opportunities of knowing. The majority of the Sioux were under the charge of civil agents, frequently changed and often inexperienced. Many of the tribes became rearmed and remounted. They claimed that the Government had not fulfilled its treaties and had failed to make large enough appropriations for their sup-

port; that they had suffered for want of food, and the evidence of this is beyond question and sufficient to satisfy any unprejudiced, intelligent mind. The statements of officers, inspectors, both of the military and the Interior Departments, of agents, of missionaries, and civilians familiar with their condition, leave no room for reasonable doubt that this was one of the principal causes. While statements may be made as to the amount of money that has been expended by the Government to feed the different tribes, the manner of distributing those appropriations will furnish one reason for the deficit.

#### FAILURE OF CROPS.

The unfortunate failure of the crops in the plains country during the years 1889 and 1890 added to the distress and suffering of the Indians, and it was possible for them to raise but very little from the ground for self support; in fact, white settlers have been most unfortunate, and their losses have been serious and universal throughout a large section of that country. They have struggled on from year to year; occasionally they would raise good crops, which they were compelled to sell at low prices, while in the season of drought their labor was almost entirely lost. So serious have been their misfortunes that thousands have left that country within the last few years, passing over the mountains to the Pacific slope or returning to the east of the Missouri and the Mississippi.

The Indians, however, could not migrate from one part of the United States to another; neither could they obtain employment as readily as white people, either upon or beyond the Indian reservations. They must remain in comparative idleness and accept the results of the drought—an insufficient supply of food. This created a feeling of discontent even among the loyal and well-disposed and added

to the feeling of hostility of the element opposed to every process of civilization.

#### THE MESSIAH DELUSION.

In this condition of affairs, the Indians, realizing the inevitable, and seeing their numbers gradually diminishing, their strength and power weakening, very naturally prayed to their God for some supernatural power to aid them in the restoration of their former independence and the destruction of their enemies. It was at this stage of affairs, when driven to desperation, they were willing to entertain the pretensions or superstitions of deluded, fanatical people living on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, whose emissaries first secretly appeared among the Indians prior to 1889. It was not, however, until the autumn of that year that the widespread conspiracy assumed serious character. They first aroused the curiosity of the Indians by some secret method scarcely realized by the savages themselves and persuaded delegations from different tribes of Indians to leave their reservations in November, 1889.

It is remarkable that by concerted action the delegations from the different tribes secretly left the various reservations, some starting from points a thousand miles apart from others, and some traveling 1,400 miles into a country entirely unknown to them, and in which they had never been before. The delegations from the Sioux, Cheyennes, and other tribes, secretly leaving their reservations, met at and traveled through the Arapahoe and Shoshone Reservations in Wyoming, and thence via the Union Pacific they passed into Utah, and were joined by Gros Ventres, Utes, Snakes, Piegans, Bannocks, Pi-Utes, and others, until they came to a large conclave of whites and Indians, near Pyramid Lake in Nevada, where not less than sixteen

prominent tribes of Indians were represented. These delegates were then told that "those present were all believers in a new religion," that "they were all oppressed people," that "the whites and Indians were all the same," and that "the Messiah had returned to them." So well was this deception played by men masquerading and personating the Christ that they made these superstitious savages believe that the so-called Christ could speak all languages, that the whites who were not of their faith were to be destroyed, and that all who had faith in the "new religion" would occupy the earth; that the Messiah would cover the earth with dust and would then "renew everything as it used to be and make it better." He told them also that all of their dead would be resurrected; that they were all to come back to earth again, and that as the earth was too small for them and us he would do away with Heaven and make the earth large enough to contain all of them, and that they must tell all the people they meet about those things. He (or they who were personating one being) spoke to them about fighting, and said that was bad and that they must keep from it, that the earth was to be all good hereafter, and they must all be friends to one another. He said that "in the fall of the year (1890) the youth of all the good people would be renewed so that nobody would be more than 40 years old," and that "if they behaved themselves well after this, the youth of every one would be renewed in the spring." He said "if they were all good he would send people among them who could cure all their wounds and sickness by mere touch and that they would live forever." He told them "not to quarrel, nor fight, nor strike each other, nor shoot one another; that the whites and Indians *there* were to be all one people." He said "if any man disobeyed what he ordered his tribe would be wiped from the face of the earth; that they must

believe everything he said, and must not doubt him or say he lied;" that "if they did he would know it; that he would know their thoughts and actions in no matter what part of the world they might be." Indian delegates who have seen the Messiah describe him in different ways, some as an Indian, others as a white man. There were, undoubtedly, several masquerading in the same robes and disguise as one person. They state that the Messiah is the one who taught them various religious ceremonies and to dance what has been termed the "ghost dance" or a sacred dance, clothed in a light garment like a shirt or hunter's frock, which, after being sanctified, was believed to be bullet proof.

It has been learned that delegates from the different tribes were all present when the Messiah appeared or was seen by them at different times, and these all returned to their various reservations, announcing to their relatives and friends what they had learned, fully convinced themselves, and convincing others that what they had seen and heard was true. These talks lasted sometimes for four or five days, and the warriors were initiated in the mysteries of the new faith as taught by the so-called Messiah. The Indians received the words of prophecy from the Messiah with intense enthusiasm, thinking that after years of distress and discouragement their prayers had been heard and that they were about to enter into a life of happiness for which they believed nature had originally intended them. The fanaticism and superstition of these people were taken advantage of by their disaffected and designing leaders to encourage them to assume hostilities toward the Government and white people.

#### OUTBREAK PRECIPITATED.

Short Bull, one of the Indians who had made the pil-

grimage to Nevada, and who had become one of the acknowledged leaders of the hostile element, in a public harangue announced that he would shorten the time for a general uprising, and called upon all the warriors to assemble in what is known as the Mauvaises Terres or Bad Lands, on the White River, southwest of South Dakota, in November, 1890. Short Bull's speech interpreted, was as follows:

My friends and relatives: I will soon start this thing in running order. I have told you that this would come to pass in two seasons, but since the whites are interfering so much, I will advance the time from what my Father above told me to do so. The time will be shorter. Therefore you must not be afraid of anything. Some of my relations have no ears, so I will have them blown away. Now there will be a tree sprout up, and there all the members of our religion and the tribe must gather together. That will be the place where we will see our relations. But, before this time, we must dance the balance of this moon, at the end of which time the earth will shiver very hard. Whenever this thing occurs I will start the wind to blow. We are the ones who will then see our fathers, mothers, and everybody. We the tribe of Indians, are the ones who are living a sacred life. God, our Father, himself has told and commanded and shown me to do these things. Our father in Heaven has placed a mark at each point of the four winds; first, a clay pipe, which lies at the setting of the sun and represents the Sioux tribe; second there is a holy arrow lying at the north, which represents the Cheyenne tribe; third, at the rising of the sun there lies hail, representing the Arrapahoe tribe; and fourth, there lies a pipe and nice feather at the south, which represents the Crow tribe. My Father has shown me these things, therefore we must continue this dance. There

may be soldiers surround you, but pay no attention to them, continue the dance. If the soldiers surround you four deep, three of you on whom I have put holy shirts will sing a song, which I have taught you, around them, when some of them will drop dead, then the rest will start to run, but their horses will sink into the earth; the riders will jump from their horses, but they will sink into the earth also; then you can do as you desire with them. Now you must know this, that all the soldiers and that race will be dead; there will be only five thousand of them left living on the earth. My friends and relations, this is straight and true. Now we must gather at Pass Creek, where the tree is sprouting. There we will go among our dead relations. You must not take any earthly things with you. Then the men must take off all their clothing, and the women must do the same. No one shall be ashamed of exposing their persons. My Father above has told us to do this, and we must do as he says. You must not be afraid of anything. The guns are the only things we are afraid of, but they belong to our Father in Heaven. He will see that they do no harm. Whatever white men may tell you, do not listen to them. My relations, this is all. I will now raise my hand up to my Father and close what he has said to you through me.

This harangue was followed by the movement of some three thousand Indians from the Rosebud and Pine Ridge reservations, to that rough, broken country of high buttes, ravines and impassable gulches. The hostile element on the Cheyenne and Standing Rock agencies were prepared to join them. As the following of Short Bull and Kicking Bear moved to the bad lands they looted the homes of hundreds of Indians who had been trying for years to farm and in part support themselves, and carried with them many Indians who were peaceably disposed. This would

have been the case on other reservations had not protection been given to the loyally disposed and decided measures been taken to suppress the hostile element.

#### THREATENED HOSTILITIES.

The leaders who have been constantly and persistently hostile to every measure of civilization proclaimed there could be no better way of helping the prophesy and hastening the coming of the Messiah than by aiding in the removal of the white people, and to such disaffected, turbulent, hostile spirits as Sitting Bull, Kicking Bear, Short Bull, and others, this was the time for action. Nothing could be more gratifying to them, and the false prophets and medicine men immediately took advantage of the wretched condition of the Indians to spread disaffection among the different tribes.

The runners of Sitting Bull, who for years had been the great war chief and the head center of the hostile element, traveled in various directions, but more especially to the tribes in the Northwest, carrying his messages to get ready for war and to get all the arms and ammunition possible, and for all the warriors to meet near the Black Hills in the spring of 1891. He even sent emissaries beyond the boundary line of the United States to the Indian tribes in the British Possessions, and promises of support were returned. The first serious disturbance of any kind was to be signal for the gathering of all the warriors from the different tribes.

The Indians had, in the interim of peace, succeeded in getting together a large amount of ammunition and arms, particularly their favorite weapon, the Winchester rifle. They were, consequently, far better prepared to wage a war than at any previous time in their history. As some of the delegates to the conclave in Nevada were not imbued

with the peaceful teachings of the "Messiah," but were on, the contrary, disappointed, inasmuch as they had hoped to hear him teach some incendiary doctrine, the disaffection spread by Sitting Bull and other like spirits received their hearty support, and they disseminated knowledge to the Indians not strictly conforming to the Messiah's teachings, but more to their own, and the Indians were wrought up to a frenzy of wild excitement.

The above information and much more was gained from various sources chiefly while the division commander was engaged with the Northern Cheyenne Commission, visiting the various Indian reservations during the latter part of October and the early part of November, 1890, and through the department commanders and staff officers ordered to investigate the subject. As the control of Indian affairs was in the hands of Indian agents the military could not and did not take action until the conspiracy had spread over a vast extent of country, and the most serious Indian war of our history was imminent. In fact, the peace of an area of country equal to an empire was in peril. The States of Nebraska, the two Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, and Nevada, and the Territory of Utah, were liable to be overrun by a hungry, wild, mad horde of savages. The old theory that the destruction of vast herds of buffalo had ended Indian wars, is not well founded. The same country is now covered with domestic cattle and horses and the Indians would have, in what they believed to be a righteous crusade, looted the scattered homes and lived and traveled upon the domestic stock of the settlers. Pillage would have been followed by rapine and devastation.

So general was the alarm of the citizens, the officials of the General Government, the governors of the States, and the press of that part of the country, that all earnestly appealed for aid and protection for the settlements.

A period of several years of peace and inactivity from serious field service had created a feeling of security on the part of the settlers and a degree of confidence on the part of the troops not warranted by the real condition of affairs. It was found that this period of peace had, to some extent, impaired the efficiency of the troops. This was noticeable in the want of proper equipment for field operations, especially in transportation. There was a reasonable amount of transportation for the ordinary post or garrison service, but it was entirely inadequate for field operations. The time to prepare them for active campaigning was so short that they were hardly equipped before their services were required in the field. While the danger and alarm was general throughout the settlements and thousands of unfortunate people, whose homes were scattered throughout that vast territory, were sacrificing what little property they had to obtain transportation to move their families out of the country, leaving much of their property uncared for and unprotected, the hostile element of the different tribes was gathering strength and hastening the time for a general outbreak. With as little delay as possible troops were being properly prepared for field service and concentrated where their services would be available.

It was the design of the division commander to anticipate the movements of the hostile Indians and arrest or overpower them in detail before they had time to concentrate in one large body, and it was deemed advisable to secure, if possible, the principal leaders and organizers, namely, Sitting Bull, and others, and remove them for a time from that country. To this end authority was given on November 25, 1890, to William F. Cody, a reliable frontiersman, who has had much experience as chief of scouts, and who knew Sitting Bull very well, and had, per-

haps, as much influence over him as any living man, to proceed to the Standing Rock Agency to induce Sitting Bull to come in with him, making such terms as he (Cody) might deem necessary, and if unsuccessful in this, to arrest him quietly and to remove him quickly from his camp to the nearest military station. He was authorized to take a few trusty men with him for that purpose. He proceeded to Fort Yates on the Standing Rock Reservation and received from Lieut. Col. Drum, commanding, the necessary assistance, but his mission was either suspected or made known to the friends of Sitting Bull, who deceived him as to his whereabouts. This had the effect of delaying the arrest for a time.

At this time the division commander proceeded to Washington for the purpose of laying before the authorities the plans and measures to be taken to suppress the hostilities should they commence, and to supply the necessary food to keep the Indians from suffering. Authority was given to supply the necessary additional food out of the Army appropriations, as a military necessity, and the Secretary of the Interior also gave authority to issue the rations authorized by treaty of 1889. In addition, orders were given directing all the Sioux agencies to be placed practically under the control of the military, especially so far as related to the police and management of the Indians, and the civil agents were directed to comply with the orders received from the military authorities. Complying with the terms of the treaty so far as the ration was concerned went far to retaining the loyalty of a good percentage of the Indians who might otherwise have become involved. This much having been accomplished active measures were then taken to suppress the hostile element who were upon the verge of a general outbreak.

## ARREST AND DEATH OF SITTING BULL.

The first measure for the arrest of Sitting Bull having failed, orders were given on December 10, 1890, directing the commanding officer, Fort Yates, to make it his personal duty to secure the arrest of Sitting Bull without delay. Accordingly the commanding officer, Fort Yates, directed that certain troops of his command under Capt. Fechet go to Sitting Bull's camp and the remainder of the troops be held in readiness for service. Mr. McLaughlin, the Indian agent, selected a body of police (composed of Indians in whom he had confidence), who were ordered to the camp of Sitting Bull to make the arrest, to be followed and supported by the troops under Capt. Fechet. Had Sitting Bull submitted to the arrest by the lawful authorities of the Government he would have been unharmed and probably alive today. Although urged to submit quietly by the men of his own race, clothed with the authority of the Government, acting as police, he resisted, and made a determined effort to avoid going with them. In fact, he raised the cry of revolt, which gathered around him a strong force of his followers, numbering something like seventy-five warriors, who opened fire upon the police and a desperate fight ensued, in which Sitting Bull and seven of his warriors were killed and many wounded; not, however, without serious loss to the brave Indian policemen carrying out the orders of their agent and the officers of the Government. Six of their number were killed and others seriously wounded. In fact, the whole number would have been massacred had it not been for the timely arrival of Capt. Fechet, who quickly made proper disposition of his force, and with his mounted men and one Hotchkiss gun, drove back the warriors surrounding the police and pursued them through the wooded country for several miles. The action of Capt. Fechet was gallant, judicious,

and praiseworthy, and it had the effect of striking the first and most serious blow to the hostile element, and of totally destroying it on that reservation.

Regarding the death of Sitting Bull, his tragic fate was but the ending of a tragic life. Since the days of Pontiac, Tecumseh, and Red Jacket no Indian has had the power of drawing to him so large a following of his race, and moulding and wielding it against the authority of the United States, or of inspiring it with greater animosity against the white race and civilization. In his earlier years he had gained a reputation by constantly organizing and leading war and raiding parties; and, although not a hereditary chief, was the recognized head of the disaffected element when the Sioux were at war, and in his person was the exponent of the hostile element around which gathered the young, ambitious warriors of the different tribes, and his death, for which he alone was responsible, was a great relief to the country in which he had been the terror for many years.

His followers who were not killed were pursued by the troops, a portion surrendered at the Standing Rock Agency, the others with the exception of thirty went to the reservation to the south, where they were intercepted and surrendering their arms were taken to Forts Bennett and Sully, where they were kept for several months under military surveillance.

#### REMOVAL OF HUMP.

The next important event was the removal of Hump, who had become disaffected on the Cheyenne River Reservation, which was accomplished without violence. For seven years Capt. Ewers, Fifth U. S. Infantry, had had charge of this chief and his followers, and had gained their confidence and respect. At the request of the division

commander, Capt. Ewers was ordered from Texas to South Dakota, and directed to put himself in communication with Hump. Hump was regarded as one of the most dangerous Indians in that part of the country. In fact, so formidable was he considered that the civil agents did not think it possible for Capt. Ewers to communicate with him. Capt. Ewers promptly acted upon his instructions, proceeded to Fort Bennett, and thence, with Lieut. Hale, without troops, 60 miles into the country to Hump's camp. Hump at the time was 20 miles away, and a runner was sent for him. Immediately upon hearing that Capt. Ewers was in the vicinity, he came to him, and was told that the division commander desired him to take his people away from the hostiles, and bring them to the nearest military post. He replied that "if Gen. Miles sent for him, he would do whatever was desired." He immediately brought his people into Fort Bennett, and complied with all the orders and instructions given him, and subsequently rendered valuable service for peace. Thus an element regarded as among the most dangerous was removed. All except thirty of Hump's following returned with him and Capt. Ewers to Fort Bennett. The remaining thirty broke away and joined Big Foot's band, which with the addition of twenty or thirty that had escaped from Sitting Bull's camp at Standing Rock Agency, increased his following to one hundred and sixteen warriors. Orders were then given for the arrest of this band under Big Foot, which was accomplished by the troops under Lieut. Col. Sumner on the 22nd of December, 1890. Under the pretense that they (the Indians) would go to their agency at the mouth of the Cheyenne River, they, on the night of the 23rd of December, eluded the troops and started south toward the Indian rendezvous in the Bad Lands, near White River, about 40 miles west of Pine Ridge Agency.

## DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

While this was being done, seven companies of the Seventh Infantry, under Col. Merriam, were placed along the Cheyenne River to restrain the Indians of that reservation and intercept those from Standing Rock, which had a very salutary effect upon the Indians of both reservations. In the mean time, a strong force had been gathered at the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Agencies. Those at the Rosebud were under the command of Lieut. Col. Poland, composed of two troops of the Ninth Cavalry and battalions of the Eighth and Twenty-first Infantry; Col. Shafter, with seven companies of the First Infantry controlled the country to the south and west of the Rosebud Agency, with station at Fort Niobrara; those at Pine Ridge Agency, under the immediate command of Gen. Brooke, were eight troops of the Seventh Cavalry, under Col. Forsyth, a battalion of the Ninth Cavalry, under Maj. Henry, a battery of the First Artillery under Capt. Capron, a company of the Eighth Infantry, and eight companies of the Second Infantry under Col. Wheaton. West from Pine Ridge Agency was stationed a garrison of two companies under Col. Tilford of the Ninth Cavalry; north of that with headquarters at Oelrichs was stationed Lieut. Col. Sanford of the Ninth Cavalry, with three troops, one each from the First, Second and Ninth Cavalry; north of that on the line of the railroad at Buffalo Gap Capt. Wells, with two troops of the Eighth Cavalry and one troop of the Fifth Cavalry was stationed; north of that on the same railroad at Rapid City Col. Carr of the Sixth Cavalry, with six troops was in command; along the south fork of the Cheyenne River Lieut. Col. Offley, and seven companies of the Seventeenth Infantry was stationed, and to the east of the latter command, Lieut. Col. Sumner, with three troops

of the Eighth Cavalry, two companies of the Third Infantry, and Lieut. Robinson's company of scouts was stationed. Small garrisons were also stationed at Forts Meade, Bennett, and Sully. Most of the force was placed in position between the large hostile camp in the Bad Lands, which had gathered under Short Bull and Kicking Bear, and the scattered settlers endangered by their presence. As the line under Col. Carr was considered the most liable to be brought in contact with the hostile force, the division commander established his temporary headquarters at Rapid City, S. Dak., where this force was in close communication, and from which their movements could be directed with the least delay.

#### EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

Every effort was made by Gen. Brooke in command at Pine Ridge and Rosebud to create dissension in the hostile camp and to induce as many Indians as possible to return to their proper reservations. At the same time, the troops to the west formed a strong cordon which had the effect to gradually force the Indians back to the agency; the object being, if possible, to avoid conflict, although at any time from the 17th day of December, 1890, to the 15th day of January 1891, the troops could have engaged the Indians and a serious engagement would have been fought. The effect would have been to kill a large number of the Indians, costing the lives of many officers and men, and unless complete annihilation resulted, those who escaped would have preyed upon the settlements, and the result might have been a prolonged Indian war.

The fact that the Indians had lost confidence in the Government was a serious embarrassment to the military. They claimed that their lands had been taken and were then occupied by white settlers, which is true; and that

they had received no positive guaranty that the terms of the treaty they had made would be carried out.

#### WOUNDED KNEE CREEK AFFAIR.

Although the camp of Big Foot had escaped the troops on the Cheyenne River, the troops on the south were moved so as to prevent him joining the hostile element, and orders were given to the troops under Col. Carr and Gen. Brooke not only to intercept the movement of Big Foot and party but to cause their arrest. This was accomplished by Maj. Whitside on the 28th day of December, 1890, who met Big Foot  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Porcupine Creek and demanded his surrender. The band submitted to it without resistance and moved with the troops 7 miles, where they were directed to camp, which they did in such position as the commanding officer directed. In order that no mistake might be made, and to have sufficient troops on the ground in case of resistance, Col. Forsyth was ordered by Gen. Brooke to join Maj. Whitside with four troops of cavalry, which, with the company of scouts under Lieut. Taylor, made up a force of eight troops of cavalry, one company of scouts, and four pieces of light artillery, a force of 470 fighting men as against 106 warriors then present in Big Foot's band. A scouting party of Big Foot's band was out looking for the hostile camp of Short Bull and Kicking Bear, but as they (Short Bull and Kicking Bear) had been started from the Bad Lands and were moving into Pine Ridge Agency they were returning to Big Foot's band when the fight occurred on the morning of the 29th of December, 1890.

It was the intention to order Big Foot's band to the railroad and then send it back to the reservation where it belonged, or out of the country for a time, in order to separate it from the other Indians. As they had not been

within a long distance of the hostile camp in the Bad Lands it was deemed advisable to keep them as far away as possible from it.

The unfortunate affair at Wounded Knee Creek December 29, 1890, in which 30 officers and soldiers and 200 Indians (men, women and children) were killed or mortally wounded, prolonged the disturbance and made a successful termination more difficult.

A number of the Indians that had remained peaceable at the Pine Ridge Agency became greatly alarmed on learning what had befallen the band of Big Foot, and some of the young warriors went to their assistance. These, returning with the intelligence of what had occurred, caused a general alarm, which resulted in some 3,000 leaving the camps located about the agency to join the hostiles and assume a threatening attitude.

The Indians from the Bad Lands, under Short Bull and Kicking Bear, would have camped that night (December 29) within 4 miles of the agency, but on hearing the news of the Big Foot disaster turned back and assumed a hostile attitude on White Clay Creek about 17 miles from the Pine Ridge Agency. Thus, instead of the hostile camp under Short Bull and Kicking Bear camping within a short distance of the agency, the next day, the 30th of December, found the hostile camp augmented to nearly 4,000, and embracing more than a thousand warriors.

#### AFFAIR AT THE MISSION.

On December 30 a small band of Indians came near the Catholic Mission, 4 miles from the military camp at Pine Ridge, and set fire to one of the small buildings. Col. Forsyth, with eight troops of the Seventh Cavalry and one piece of artillery, was ordered by Gen. Brooke to go out and drive them away. He moved out, the Indians falling

back before his command with some skirmishing between the two parties, until they had proceeded 6 miles from the camp at Pine Ridge. There the command halted without occupying the commanding hills, and was surrounded by the small force of Indians. Skirmishing between the two parties followed. Col. Forsyth sent back three times for reinforcements, and fortunately Maj. Henry, with four troops of the Ninth Cavalry and one Hotchkiss gun, was in the vicinity, and moved at once at the sound of the guns. Upon arriving on the ground he made proper disposition of his troops by occupying the adjacent hills and drove the Indians away without casualty, thereby rescuing the Seventh Cavalry from its perilous position. The Seventh Cavalry lost one officer (Lieut. Mann, mortally wounded) and one private killed and several wounded.

From all information that could be obtained the Indians engaged in this affair did not number more than 60 or 70 young warriors. For his conduct on that day and the previous day Col. Forsyth was relieved from command.

#### RESULT AND OTHER AFFAIRS.

These two affairs, namely, at Wounded Knee and what is known as the Mission fight, seriously complicated the situation and increased the difficulty of suppressing the outbreak. On the evening of the 28th of December everything indicated a settlement without a serious loss of life. The result may be summed up in the loss of nearly 200 people, delay in bringing the Indians to terms, and caused 3,000 Indians to be thrown into a condition of hostility with a spirit of animosity, hatred, and revenge. The spirit thus engendered made it more difficult to force back, or restore the confidence of the Indians, and for a time it looked as if the difficulty would be insurmountable.

On December 30, 1890, the wagon train of the Ninth

Cavalry was attacked by Indians and was repulsed by the troops guarding it. On January 3, 1891, an attack was made upon Capt. Kerr's troop of the Sixth Cavalry, then in position between Col. Carr and Lieut. Col. Offley, and quickly and handsomely repulsed by that officer and his troop, aided by the prompt support of Maj. Tupper's battalion, followed by Col. Carr. These repulses had a tendency to check the westward movements of the Indians and to hold them in position along White Clay Creek until their intense animosity had to some extent subsided.

Realizing the importance of restoring confidence to those who were not disposed to assume hostilities, the division commander changed positions with Gen. Brooke and directed him to assume the immediate command of the troops encircling the hostile camp, and took station at Pine Ridge, where he could not only communicate directly with the camp but exercise a general supervision over all the commands.

Having a personal knowledge extending over many years of those Indians, most of whose prominent leaders, including Broad Trail, Little Hawk, Kicking Bear, and Short Bull, had surrendered to me on the Yellowstone ten years before, I was enabled to bring them to reason and restore confidence.

Fortunately, Congress appropriated funds necessary for complying with the obligations of the Sioux treaty, and the division commander was enabled to assure the Indians that the Government would respect their rights and necessities.

Messengers were immediately sent representing to them the injudicious policy of contending against the authorities, and assuring them that there was only one safe road, and that was toward the agency to surrender. They

were also advised that the powerful commands were so distributed in the immediate vicinity of their camps and at the most important points as to intercept them should they break through the line, but if they would comply with the directions of the division commander, they would be assured of his support in order to obtain their rights and privileges under their treaties with the Government. They were also informed at the same time that unnecessary acts of violence were disapproved by the authorities; and they must decide whether the military should be their friend or their enemy.

While the troops were exercising the utmost vigilance and constant care in inclosing the large camp of Indians, leaving as far as practicable no outlet for them to escape and steadily pressing them back toward Pine Ridge Agency, every effort was made to restore their confidence and compel them to return to their agencies. Fortunately at that time a change had been made in the administration of their affairs. Their supplies of food had been increased and properly distributed, and officers in whom they had confidence, and whom they had known for years, were placed in charge. Capt. Hurst was given general supervision at the Cheyenne River Agency; Capt. Lee at Rosebud Agency; Capt. Ewers was placed in charge of the Cheyennes, and Capts. Pierce and Dougherty in charge of Pine Ridge. Subsequently, Capt. Penney was appointed as acting Indian agent at Pine Ridge.

#### THE SURRENDER.

Under these circumstances, with the assurance of good faith at the agencies and from the Government, and held by strong cordon of troops encircling them, they were gradually pressed back to the agency, and on the 15th of January, moved up White Clay Creek and encamped within

easy range of the guns of the large command, under Col. Shafter, stationed at Pine Ridge, the troops under Gen. Brooke following immediately behind them, almost pushing them out of their camps. On the next day they moved farther in and encamped under the guns of the entire command and surrendered their entire force of nearly 4,000 people. The troops were moved into three strong camps of easy communication, occupying the three points of a triangle, with the Indian camp in the center in close proximity to the troops.

While in this position they surrendered nearly 200 rifles, and were complying with every order and instruction given them; yet the information that was frequently received at the time of the finding of the bodies of Indians (men, women and children) scattered over the prairies, and their knowledge of the number in the hospitals, the wounded in the Indian camp, and the other casualties that had occurred to them, caused a feeling of great distress and animosity throughout the Indian camp. Yet sufficient arms had been surrendered to show their good faith. These arms, together with what had been taken at other places, viz, in the Wounded Knee affair and at the Cheyenne and Standing Rock Reservation, aggregated in all between 600 and 700 guns; more than the Sioux Indians had ever surrendered at any one time before. This was a sufficient guaranty of good faith; but in order to make it doubly sure, and as they had agreed to comply with every direction given them by the division commander, they were informed that he required the persons of Kicking Bear and Short Bull, the two leaders of the hostiles, and at least twenty other warriors of the same class. As they had agreed to comply with every order given them, these men came forward and volunteered to go as hostages for the good faith of their people and as an earnest of their dispo-

sition to maintain peace in the future. These men were placed in wagons and sent 26 miles to the railroad, and thence by rail to Fort Sheridan, Ill., where it was the purpose of the division commander to retain them until such time as it might be necessary to guarantee a permanent peace.

Knowing the Indians had well-founded grievances, he requested authority to send 10 men representing the different elements of the Sioux Nation, and chiefly the loyal and well-disposed portion, to Washington, D. C., to enable them to represent their affairs to the authorities, and to tell their own story. This party included some of the best and wisest counselors, the ablest and most loyal friends of the Government living upon the Sioux reservations.

Thus ended what at one time threatened to be a serious Indian war, and the frontier was again assured of peace and safety from Indians who a few weeks prior had been a terror to all persons living in that sparsely populated country. Too much credit cannot be given the troops, who endured the hardships and sustained the honor, character and integrity of the service, risking their lives in their effort to restore peace and tranquility, placing themselves between a most threatening body of savages and the unprotected settlements of the frontier in such a way as to avoid the loss of a single life of any of the settlers and establishing peace in that country with the least possible delay. In fact the time consumed in solving the most difficult problem was remarkably brief, it being but fourteen days from the time Sitting Bull was arrested to the time the Indians were moving in to surrender, and would have encamped within 4 miles of the agency had not the disaster at Wounded Knee occurred. Notwithstanding this unfortunate affair, the time occupied was only thirty-two days from the time of the arrest of Sitting Bull until the whole camp of four thousand Indians surrendered at Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

## THE SPANISH WAR.

South Dakota furnished a full regiment of infantry and five troops of cavalry for this war. The regimental and company organizations, at date of muster in, are given herewith:

### FIRST SOUTH DAKOTA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Colonel, Alfred S. Frost, Pierre; Lieut. Colonel, Lee Stover, Watertown; Major, Chas. A. Howard, Aberdeen; Major, William F. Allison, Brookings; First Lieut. Reg. Ajt., Jonas A. Lien, Sioux Falls, killed March 27, 1899; First Lieut. Quartermaster, Henry Murray, Ft. Meade; Surgeon, Rodell C. Warne, Mitchell; Asst. Surgeon, Adelbert H. Bowman, Deadwood; Asst. Surgeon, Frederick H. Cox, Vermillion; Chaplain, Chas. M. Daly, Huron; Sergt. Major, Roy M. Stover, Watertown; Q. M. Sergt., M. D. McMahon, Pierre; Chief Musician, Frank M. Halstead, Madison; Principal Musician, Chas. E. Mulinix, Sioux Falls; Principal Musician, Frank H. Shrader, Madison; Hospital Steward, Hubert J. Baker, Spearfish; Hospital Steward, Chas. F. Clancey, Garretson; Hospital Steward, Harry M. Fletcher, Deadwood.

### CO. A. PIERRE.

Capt., Arthur L. Fuller, Pierre; First Lieut., William M. Hazel, Brookings; Second Lieut., Munson Z. Guthrie, Pierre; First Sergt., George F. Barkar, Pierre; Q. M. Sergt., Amariah Rathmoll, Pierre; Sergeants, Edward A.

Beckweth, William C. Metmeyer, Wellington Oldfield, Pierre; Clarence Kiser, Sioux Falls; Corporals, Harry Johnson, Edwin M. Spurling, John W. Wilson, Peter T. Bayard, Covert N. House, Pierre; Everet E. Goding, Sioux Falls.

CO. B. SIOUX FALLS.

Capt., Alonzo B. Sessions, Sioux Falls; First Lieut., John C. Fox, Sioux Falls; Second Lieut., Edward E. Hawkins, Sioux Falls; First Sergt., Walter S. Doolittle, Sioux Falls; Q. M. Sergt., Donald H. Fox, Sioux Falls; Sergeants, Arthur R. Schlosser, Chas. D. Butler, William Hill, Harry C. Schlosser, Sioux Falls; Corporals, Arthur W. Iverson, Carl W. Anthony, James A. Jones, Erick J. Aglesen, Nathaniel W. Stewart, Howard W. Simpson, Sioux Falls.

CO. C. YANKTON.

Capt., William S. Gray; First Lieut., Geo. B. Foster, Yankton; Second Lieut., Samuel G. Larson, Yankton; First Sergt., Peter McGillis, Yankton; Q. M. Sergt., Wm. Fahrenwald, Yankton; Sergeants, Geo. F. English, Arthur D. Russel, Chauncey W. Owens, Frank B. Stevens, Yankton; Corporals, John L. Russel, Frederick E. Vinson, Frederick Alberts, Thomas B. O'Gara, Maurice L. Blatt, Sidney J. Cornell, Yankton.

CO. D. WORTHING.

Capt., Clayton P. Van Houten, Worthing; First Lieut., Ludwig L. Dynna, Canton; Second Lieut., Geo. E. Jennings, Clark; First Sergt., Ernest Madden, Worthing; Q. M. Sergt., Wm. E. Green, Worthing; Sergeants, Henry F. Gerber, John O. Larson, Worthing; Victor M. Dalthorp, Beresford; George S. Benedict, Canton; Corporals, Elias K. Eliason, Herbert L. Wood, Leon Hull, Worthing; Arthur F. Rust, Elk Point; Earl R. Grannell, Beresford.



COL. ALFRED S. FROST.

## CO. E. DESMET.

Capt., George M. Lattin, DeSmet; First Lieut., Harris J. Hubbard, DeSmet; Second Lieut., Sidney E. Morrison, killed March 27, succeeded by John Holman; First Sergt., David Landsay, DeSmet; Q. M. Sergt., Louis W. Hubbard, DeSmet; Sergeants, Delbert J. Wilmarth, William J. Barnes, Edgar B. Bicker, Ole E. Gulbranson, DeSmet; Corporals, Eben W. Troupe, Nelson A. Hoberg, Perry C. Bishop, Arthur A. Northrop, William J. McNamara, DeSmet.

## CO. F. ABERDEEN.

Capt., Chas. L. Brockaway, Aberdeen; First Lieut., Palmer D. Sheldon, Aberdeen; Second Lieut., Fred C. Huntington, Aberdeen; First Sergt., Fred H. Parks, Aberdeen; Q. M. Sergt., John R. Kelley, Aberdeen; Sergeants, Frank M. Bennet, Hiram A. Pratt, Geo. W. Moulton, Aberdeen; Corporals, Chas. P. Green, Leon S. Richmond, Joseph E. C. Collins, David E. Marker, Otto A. Anderson, Geo. L. Keating, Aberdeen.

## CO. G. HURON.

Capt., Robert R. McGregor, Ft. Meade; First Lieut., Olin M. Fisk, Gettysburg; Second Lieut., William Hazel; First Sergt, James R. Kealing, Huron; Q. M. Sergt., Wm. A. Alexander, Huron; Sergeants, Oscar W. Coursey, Samuel F. How, Oliver Nelson, Huron; John P. Lus, Elkton; Corporals, Jerry C. Truman, Clarence A. Strong, Harry O. Thompson, Chas. S. O'Brien, John A. Russel, Huron; Ephram Sloan, Clark.

## CO. H. WATERTOWN.

Capt., Chas. H. Englesby, Watertown; First Lieut., Frank H. Adams, Watertown, killed at Marialo March 27; Second Lieut., Fred L. Burdick, Watertown; First

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Sergt., Harry J. Mowery, Watertown; Q. M. Sergt., Frank S. Munger, Watertown; Sergeants, Walter F. Miller, Guy S. Kelley, Hugh D. McCoshan, Harold J. Schull, Watertown; Corporals, Osceola Carpenter, William A. Whaley, Howard S. Smith, Geo. T. Hipp, Geo. D. Moore, Homer Warfield, Watertown.

### CO. I. CUSTER.

Capt., Chas. S. Denny, Custer; First Lieut., Paul D. McClelland, Custer; Second Lieut., Horace C. Bates, Flandreau; First Sergt., Wilber D. Todd, Custer; Q. M. Sergt., Oliver C. Lapp, Keystone; Sergeants, Kesekiah Putman, William Wilbe, John C. Wells, Thomas I. Fenwick, Custer; Corporals, William F. Hill, Theodore Reeder, Orris J. Putman, Custer, Chas. Campbell, Keystone; David J. Ferris, Sioux Falls; Boyd Wales, Howard.

### CO. K. BROOKINGS.

Capt., Harry A. Hageman, Brookings; First Lieut., Geo. W. Roskis, Brookings; Second Lieut., Oscar F. Smith, Brookings; First Sergt., Gustave Reiner, Brookings; Q. M. Sergt., Edwin E. Mann, Okoboji; Sergeants, Isaiah Cranston, Geo. D. Schlosser, Frank E. Harkins, Homer I. Coxhead, Brookings; Corporals, Fred W. Cuckhow, Albert J. Messerschmidt, Theodore Wosknuk, Hans M. Korstad, William H. Gray, Chas. M. Way, Brookings.

### CO. L. SPEARFISH.

Capt., William McLaughlin, Spearfish; First Lieut., J. Q. A. Braden, Aberdeen; Second Lieut., George H. Crabtree, Spearfish; First Sergt., Amos Patriquin, Spearfish; Q. M. Sergt., Anton Jurich, Spearfish; Sergeants Earl Whaley, William T. Ledebøer, Geo. G. Ainsworth, Robt. B. Ross, Spearfish; Corporals, Jay E. Rundell, John L. Wells, Edwin A. Watson, Gus. A. Holton, Moses M. Bowen, Otho T. Craig, Spearfish.



LIEUT. COL. LEE STOVER.

## CO. M. RAPID CITY.

Capt., Frank M. Medbury, Rapid City; First Lieut., Chas. S. Hunt, Rapid City; Second Lieut., Evan E. Young, Rapid City; First Sergt., Robert V. Carr, Rapid City; Q. M. Sergt., Chas. B. Preacher, Rapid City, died from wounds; Sergeants, Elmer H. Olmstead, William L. Sheet-tiller, Boyd Lambert, John W. Platt, Rapid City; Corporals, Elisha Olmstead, William B. Smith, Frank P. McMahan, Henry J. Spithman, William H. Nelson, Luther McNutt, Rapid City.

FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,  
THIRD REGIMENT, U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment of cavalry was known as Grigsby's Cowboys and was recruited under a special commission, by Col. Melvin Grigsby, of Sioux Falls, who was made commander of the brigade with the pay of a brigadier general. Five of the troops, to wit, A, B, C, D and E were composed of South Dakota men. The following is the roster of the officers of the regiment and of the five South Dakota troops:

Melvin Grigsby, Colonel; Charles F. Loyô, Lieut. Colonel; Robt. W. Stewert, Major; Otto L. Sues, Adjutant; Ralph W. Parlman, Quarter Master; Golon S. Clevenger, Chaplain.

## TROOP A. DEADWOOD.

Seth Bullock, Captain; Myron E. Wells, 1st Lieut.; James E. Cusick, 2d Lieut.

## TROOP B. SIOUX FALLS.

John Foster, Captain; George Grigsby, 1st Lieut.; John N. Wright, 2d Lieut.

## TROOP C. BELLE FOURCHE.

George E. Haire, Captain; Rush Spencer Wells, 1st Lieut.; Almond B. Wells, 2d Lieut.

## TROOP D. STURGIS.

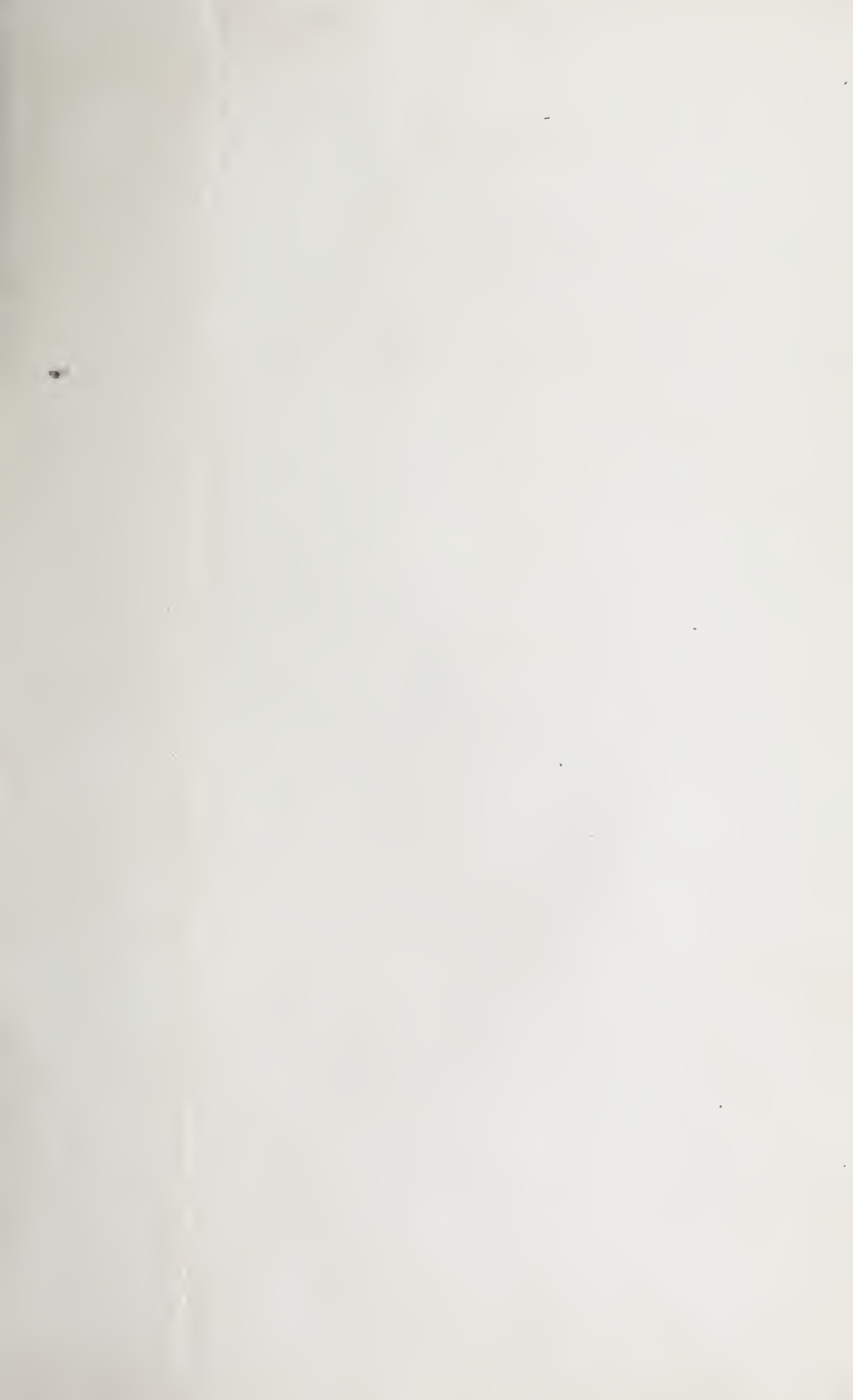
John E. Hammon, Captain; Daniel F. Connor, 1st Lieut.; Walter L. Anderson, 2d Lieut.

## TROOP E. PIERRE.

Joseph B. Binder, Captain; John W. Lauglin, 1st Lieut., Lowell G. Fuller, 2d Lieut.











3 1197 00426 7792

## DATE DUE

FEB 6 1987

FEB 13 1987

APR 15 1987

DEC 19 1987

DEC 1 1987

DEMCO 38-297

